

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 872.—VOL. XXXI.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE INDIAN CRISIS.

The letters and papers which have been received from India and China since our last publication contain little that is decisive, but much that is reassuring. From India, more especially, the intelligence is calculated to inspire confidence that the worst is known, has been met, and will speedily be conquered; and that, if there is one thing more than another of which the Mutiny or Rebellion of the native troops does *not* consist, it is of the character of a national and popular movement against British authority, which Mr. Disraeli has persisted in giving it, without a shadow of justification. As long as the city of Delhi holds out, so long there will be a chance that the movement, now wholly military, will become national. But the chance is one that has been daily and hourly growing less. It is one of which we in England speak in the present tense, but with which we confidently hope the people of India have ceased to occupy themselves, as having faded away into the irrecoverable Past.

And while the news from India is of this grave but still hopeful character, the news from England which has already reached Calcutta, and from thence been transmitted to every city, town, and station of our Eastern empire, is of a nature well calculated to strengthen the hands of our functionaries, and to impress the native troops as well as the population with salutary dread of our power. If the British people, engrossed with their own affairs, or dazzled by the nearer glare of European revolutions, have neglected, in the days of quietude and prosperity, the concerns of the most splendid empire ever conquered by the sword, placing, perhaps, an undue reliance upon the wisdom of those to whom they had delegated the task of governing it, they have not persisted in their error in the day of danger. At the first

cry of alarm they have opened their eyes and ears to the magnitude of the occasion, and have manifested, both by popular opinion and by the action of the Government, a spirit sufficient to prove to all India, and to the world on either side of it, that whatever sacrifice of blood or treasure may be needed to preserve the empire of the East will be incurred without hesitation; and that the indomitable spirit which, three years ago, could dare all the might of one of the greatest monarchies in the world in support of the equilibrium of Europe is still the same, and is prepared to confront all foes, whether external or internal, in support of the equilibrium of Asia. England has passed through darker days and worse fortunes than the present, and has emerged from successive struggles with a vigour which no reverses could impair, with a courage which calamity but strengthened, and with a wealth of resources alike the admiration and envy of her enemies, and as little to be limited as the energy and the fruitfulness of that great race of men of which these islands are the home. The people of India have long been familiar with British power and determination, which have atoned, in native eyes, for a multitude of errors, and which have been displayed in the present emergency by a thousand acts of prompt and successful daring. The reinforcements that are now pouring into India from every side—and of which China, left to the management of our noble sailors, will supply no inconsiderable share—will prove to them that the British at home are as strong of purpose as the British abroad; and that the mutineers, without plans or leaders, have no chance in a conflict with the whole force of Britain which will most assuredly be brought against them if it be needed. If the natives have grievances of which they may justly complain, and if England may be reproached with not having showered upon them all the material and moral benefits to which they

might lay claim from a Government so powerful and generally so enlightened, at least they know, bad as our rule may still be, that it is infinitely to be preferred to the grinding oppression of their native Sovereigns. They want no Great Mogul dug out of the dust of obscurity to be a taskmaster over them. They want no King of Oude, or any other savage and sanguinary tyrant such as he was, to drive them back into barbarism; and, if at any time they sigh for independence and freedom from the rule of the white-faced strangers of Europe, they look in vain among men of their own race for chiefs and leaders who would not be tyrants ten thousand times worse than the British Government. This is one source of our strength, and the mutineers are aware of it.

It is desirable, while the British Government is acting with a vigour worthy of the occasion, that the subordinate members of that Government should be content with the action of their superiors, and learn the dignity as well as the value of silence. When a Cabinet Minister proclaims, as he did on Saturday last, at the dinner of the Fishmongers, that "nobody in India, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, anticipated the present outbreak, but that, strange to say, everybody in town seemed to know all about it," he but manifests his own flippancy or ignorance, and damages the reputation of the Government of which he forms a part. If there is one thing more evident than another in this melancholy business, it is that the mutiny was long foreseen and earnestly and perseveringly predicted; and that the Government, whether of Cannon-row or of Leadenhall-street, obstinately and systematically disregarded all warning, and treated the prophets of evil either as eccentric fools speaking out of their madness, or as disappointed and disaffected persons speaking out of their bitterness of spirit or their wounded pride. The exact time, and the identical plan of the mutiny, may not have been



BRITISH ATTACK OF MANDARIN JUNKS IN FATSHAM CREEK, CANTON RIVER.—SKETCHED FROM THE FORT.—(SEE PAGE 146.)

made known to the President of the Board of Control, or to any one else, except among the conspirators themselves; but that functionary only insults the memory of great men no longer amongst us, or disparages men still living, when he denies that there were warnings of the danger, or speaks of the remonstrances of those who know India and the secrets of its misgovernment as "dismal croakers." When the peril is imminent, a dismal croaker, disagreeable as he may be, is a more useful personage in the State than a complacent official whose self-satisfaction is as boundless as his incapacity. Warnings there were in abundance; but there was no one to regard them. To the British Parliament the affairs of India were so distasteful that, but a few weeks before the outbreak, it was with the utmost difficulty that forty members could be got together to listen to an important Ministerial statement; and if any one, in or out of Parliament, was bold enough to say, as many did, that Russian agencies, during the whole of the late war, were busily employed in stirring up disaffection against us, he was treated as a monomaniac or a fanatic. Yet that Russian agencies were so employed—in Persia, in India, and even in China—who now doubts? But enough of this. The Government understands its duty, and is doing it; and the people are fully equal to the emergency—even though Delhi should not immediately fall—and though the mutiny should spread to the other two Presidencies. They no longer despise or underrate the danger, but know its magnitude, and are prepared to confront it, whatever it may cost them.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

THE BATTLE OF FATHAM CREEK.

The official despatches detailing this gallant action will be found at page 146. For the illustration engraved upon the preceding page we have to thank the *Times* special correspondent at Hong-Kong, from whose graphic account of the incidents of the fight we select the following:—

Just two miles from the mouth of the Fatsham branch is a long low island, called Hyacinth Island. There is a steep hill on the left bank opposite to that island; and beyond it, and higher up the branch, two smaller tributaries which go off right and left. These features map our field of battle. Stand on the Thames below Twickenham Eyot, bring the Star and Garter hill close up to it, make two creeks branch right and left from the river above the eyot, and you would have something like it. It is tolerably well shown in the Admiralty chart; but the two creeks are not quite correct, and the distance between the island and the transverse creek is too great.

This is our fighting-ground. That hill has been converted into a fort. Nineteen large guns are there mounted. Along the two creeks and across the channel above the island seventy-two junks are moored, with their large bow guns so placed as to command the channels on either side of the island. A 6-gun battery is erected on the shore opposite the fort. The fire of the seventy junks will sweep the narrow channels on either side of the island. The fire of the fort and battery will plunge upon them from either shore. This is the position we have to attack.

All this time the *Coromandel* was advancing, and the dawn was becoming day. It being certain that she was within range, the fort opened in earnest at the steadily-advancing mark. First came a general salvo, then flash after flash in rapid succession. Then the battery on the other side of the island opened; rushing sounds came strangely near, and the waters sometimes splashed the deck. Fortunately, the ricochet shot, which a Chinaman best loves, was out of the question, for his guns were high up upon the hill, and a small steamer, moving stem on at a distance of 900 yards, is a little object and hard to hit. The shot came near us and around us, but did not strike.

We reached the island—Hyacinth Island—and were steaming up the left-hand channel, directly to the fort.

But now Keppel thought he had restrained himself long enough to fulfil the Admiral's orders. He came upon the paddlebox of the *Hong-Kong* gun-boat, which bore his pennant; and, having with his quick glance noted the soundings and the result, stood in between the *Coromandel* and the bank. There he was like a man thoroughly enjoying himself. His blue trousers tucked up to the top of his Russian boots, his white pith hat, his small, active, springy figure, his constitutional, good-humoured, devil-may-care laugh—there was a man who, without the least ostentation, was ready to go into any fire that gunpowder and iron could get up, and around him were men who were quite ready to follow him.

The game was soon up. First came a rush of fire and a loud explosion. A pillar of white smoke rises high into the air and swells at the top like a Doric column. Then another and another, and the guns cease, and the cannon smoke blows away, and the boats' crews are rowing from junk to junk, and in two long lines, almost as far as the eye can reach, lie the junks—some kindling, some in full blaze, but all stranded and abandoned. In one of these the sailors rescued an old man and a boy, chained to a gun, and left to burn. In another, a woman and child were tied with wisps of bamboo to a 32-pounder. There were many which the sailors could not enter, and perhaps these also had their victims.

We have been looking down upon the junks which lay across the Fatsham Branch, and also along the winding creek that stretches away at right angles to the left. Our view of those which lay along the creek that bears to the right was not quite so near. But here the contest ceased about the same time. Right and left, covering an immense extent of narrow water, the junks lie, prizes either to us or the flames. We have leisure now to count them—they are seventy-two.

ARRIVAL OF LORD ELGIN AT SINGAPORE.

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, the British High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in China, arrived at Singapore on the 3rd of June, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Singapore*. His Lordship was to remain until the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, in which he would proceed to China.

His Excellency held a levee at Government House, which was very numerously attended by the inhabitants, European and native.

Before the grand presentation took place an address to his Excellency from the Chamber of Commerce was read by Mr. Paterson, deputy chairman.

A deputation of the Chinese merchants waited upon Lord Elgin on the 9th of June, and presented an address. In reference to the presentation of this address we have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following, dated Singapore, June 17th, 1857:—

Perhaps the most interesting occurrence that has yet taken place in the progress of Lord Elgin's mission is his reception of an address from the Chinese merchants who reside here. A day or two before this took place his Lordship had held a levee at which the principal inhabitants, of all nations, had been presented; and, in his reply to the address which was read on that occasion, one paragraph appears directed especially to those who had come from China. But the Chinese form so important a part of this community—their numbers amounting to seventy or eighty thousand, and including some of the most wealthy merchants and all the handcraftsmen and shopkeepers of the place—that it was natural and proper that they should desire, as a separate body, to express their sentiments under the circumstances of the moment. A deputation from them was accordingly received at Government House, where they had been introduced by Mr. Blundell, the Governor; the spokesman read their address in Chinese, giving in at the same time a copy of the translation in English. Lord Elgin then read his answer in English, but, as very few of them speak English, a translation in Malay was immediately afterwards read by a Malay interpreter of Mr. Blundell. The spokesman of the deputation is the son of a rich old Chinese gentleman, called Kim Seng, and speaks English very well. He learnt it as a boy at the college founded by Dr. Morrison at Malacca; and as his countrymen are generally—and truly, I suspect—accused of ingratitude and want of feeling, it should be mentioned to his honour that he expressed to me, with much warmth, his sense of the benefits he had received, and his veneration for the memory of his benefactor. He was, probably, the only one of the deputation who could understand while Lord Elgin read; but the Chinese seem to be good actors, for all, without exception, appeared to follow with the most profound attention, gravely bowing their heads in token of assent at the conclusion of each sentence. I fancy, however, that in this operation they rather "took the time" from Mr. Kim Seng, junior. The Chinese wrapped the paper containing Lord Elgin's answer in a long piece of red silk, and placed it, with an air of great respect, in a sort of casket, carried by a little boy; then bowing, with infinitely more grace than an English deputation generally exhibits, they took their departure.

Dr. KERN made known to the Federal Diet at Berne on Monday that he accepted the post of Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris. The Federal Assembly terminated its session on Wednesday.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress left Paris on Wednesday morning on their visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne. Their Majesties arrived at Havre, and, after having received deputations from the dames de la Halle and other bodies, the Emperor and Empress embarked in the *Reine Hortense* and steamed for Osborne. Generals Fleury and Roland, and M. Walewski, attend the Emperor, and Madame Walewski the Empress.

The programme of the autumnal season for the movements of the Court, as at present fixed, appears to be as follows:—After the visit to Osborne, and the return visit (still perhaps doubtful) of her Majesty to Fontainebleau, will be the fête of the 15th August, for which their Imperial Majesties remain in town; and lastly, a long séjour at Biarritz and the neighbourhood, during which, it seems, the chief occupation of Louis Napoleon is to consist in superintending the plans for the bringing into cultivation the waste lands of Brittany, and especially, by way of model, that portion of them which he has purchased for his private estate, and which is already dignified by the appellation of the *domaine impérial*. Whether the Emperor will win more loyalty and devotion from the Vendees of Brittany by draining, than he has hitherto reaped from the Parisians by embellishing, remains to be seen.

Charles Bonaparte, commonly called Prince of Canino, eldest son of Lucien, elder brother of Napoleon I, died on Friday week at his residence in the Rue de Lille, of dropsy of the heart, from which he had long hopelessly suffered. The Prince is best known to the world in general as having performed the part of President to the short-lived Roman Republic. To men of science he is known as a naturalist of considerable attainments, and as the author of a work on American ornithology. By his will, the Prince directs that his body be transferred to Corsica for interment in the family vault there, where lie the remains of the mother of Napoleon and Cardinal Fesch. The son of the deceased, as is well known, is an ecclesiastic, at present one of the private chaplains of the Pope, and destined by common report to the highest church dignities in France.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* publishes some details respecting the supposed conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor:—

In the early part of June last (it says) the police discovered the arrival in Paris of several Italians, coming from London, where they had been in communication with Mazzini and other members of the central European committee. On the 10th of June three letters, coming from Genoa, and written by Mazzini, were seized. One of these was addressed to Campanella, the colleague of Mazzini in the editorship of the *Italia del Popolo*, the other to Massarenti; the third, only a few lines, was destined for Tibaldi. In the letter to Campanella, Mazzini, after instructions which seem to allude to the *coup de main* in Italy, adds, that it is necessary to think about the "affair at Paris"—the most urgent and decisive, and upon which all depended. He announced that Massarenti informed him that two men had presented themselves; that, if good men and true, money must be given them to live a month in Paris, for which application must be made to a banker. Mazzini added that there were already two men in Paris, but that these two parties must act separately, without coming in contact. The letter ends by a word of recommendation to the Rue Neuve Menilmontant, where materials would be found. Tibaldi lived there, and there he was seized, together with, on search, five daggers and twenty loaded pistols. The letter of Mazzini to Massarenti gave similar instructions to those written to Campanella. In that to Tibaldi he recommended as trustworthy the two men who brought it. These were Bortolotti and Grilli, recently arrived from London, where they had been in communication with Mazzini before his departure to Genoa. On the day of the arrest of Tibaldi these two also came to his lodging, and were captured by agents of the police stationed there to receive them. A voluminous correspondence has been seized, confirming the contents of the letters of the 10th June. In one of these letters one of the culprits chides the negligence of his accomplices, and says that "the old one" complains of it, and is dissatisfied. When under examination Bortolotti made confession, avowing that in London he had had two interviews with Mazzini, and one with a Frenchman, who he said was Ledru Rollin. It was in consequence of these interviews that he was sent to Paris with his countrymen Grilli. His mission, he said, was not to attempt the Emperor's life, but to watch constantly at the Tuilleries at what hour his Majesty went out. Grilli at first denied all knowledge, but afterwards, saying that what Bortolotti had revealed released him from his oath, avowed the object of his journey, and that he had received orders to attempt the life of the Emperor. In proof of this he made known the place where the two daggers given him by Tibaldi were hidden, and where they were subsequently found. Tibaldi, who is a mechanic, resident for some years past in Paris, hitherto denies all knowledge of the matter in question.

SWEDEN.

The States of the Swedish Kingdom have just discussed two propositions relative to modifications in the constitution. One is to the effect that the Council of State must be consulted on the question of contracting alliances with foreign Powers; and the other declares that the King cannot become reigning Prince in a foreign country without the consent of the States. The former was rejected by a majority of 37 to 32 by the nobles, and unanimously by the clergy, but adopted without modification by the order of the peasants, and with a slight change by that of the burghers. The latter was rejected by the clergy, but adopted by the three other States.

UNITED STATES.

The news from Kansas is important. The recent insurrectionary movements had reached a crisis. A despatch from St. Louis, dated the 21st ult., says, Governor Walker was encamped outside of St. Lawrence with eight companies of dragoons on the 17th. The citizens had decided not to negotiate with him. They will not resist the troops, unless fired upon, when civil war will be declared. Governor Walker has warrants for the arrest of some city officers and other citizens of St. Lawrence. Another despatch says that Governor Walker and his dragoons had entered St. Lawrence, but no collision had occurred. The Free-State Convention had finished its business; it was one of the largest and most earnest ever held. A strong position was taken in favour of the Topeka constitution, and it was determined to re-submit that document to the people in August. It was determined that Congress must and shall admit Kansas as a State under it. The old State officers were renominated. General Lane was authorised to organise the people thoroughly, so that they may be prepared to defend the ballot-boxes at the territorial election in October. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes, that the "President and Cabinet fully endorse Governor Walker's proclamation." A collision between the troops and rebels is said to be inevitable. The Governor has been instructed to enforce the territorial laws at all hazards, and at the point of the bayonet, if necessary.

New York is not peculiar in the matter of riots. In Baltimore there has been a desperate encounter between several parties of rowdies—the "Rough Skins," the "Double Pumps," and the "Five Points"—during which firearms were freely discharged and several persons were shot, though none were killed.

The Emigration Commissioners report that the emigration to New York, up to the 14th ult., was 107,237, being an increase, as compared with the figures of last year, of 38,715.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Parliament met again after its adjournment. The only new measure of any importance that has yet been brought before it is one for the imposition of a duty of 10s. per pound on opium, a tax which may be regarded as a sort of supplement to the capital tax on the Chinese. Mr. Michie (the Attorney-General) has given notice of a motion for abolishing State aid to religion. Mr. Foster was about to bring forward a motion against the renewal of anything like the proposal of the late Haines Administration, to send £80,000 to England for immigration purposes. Mr. Foster is, however, in favour of providing sufficient funds for the free passage of 5000 single females.

THE Society of Antiquaries of Vienna has decided that henceforth ladies may be admitted as members.

It is stated (says the *Patrie*) that M. Arnault, the Director of the Hippodrome, has been charged by the Emperor to construct a vast hippodrome at the camp of Châlons, large enough to contain 15,000 spectators. Extraordinary fêtes are to be given there, comprising chariot-races, tournaments, and grand equestrian exercises.

THE *Journal of the Two Sicilies* states that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues, and that the lava is flowing very slowly, following the direction which it took in 1855. It is generally thought that the eruption will be but a short one.

THE inauguration of the section of the Belgian Central Railway between Baume and Erquelinnes took place, on Sunday last, with considerable pomp. The Duke de Brabant went from Ostend to preside on the occasion.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE Opera has closed, and Belgravia has put on its autumnal mourning; and, by a sequence which, if not logical, is certainly Parliamentary, legislation ought to cease for the year. Nevertheless, the average sittings of the House of Commons are daily from twelve to two the following morning. True it is that the "period of the Session" is a standing protest in the mouths of gentlemen when they do not like a particular bill before the House; but there is no mark of exhaustion in the members who are sitting the Session out. The legislative day for these enduring senators must be a marvel to those political economists who wish to cut down factory labour to the compass of human strength. They are in their places by twelve; and, having by this time got over that uncomfortable feeling about morning sittings (which is like that which one experiences in attending a theatrical rehearsal in the daytime—a musty, clammy sensation, with a painful idea of unreality), are available for discussion or division up to four; between that hour and six they get a trot to their lodgings or their clubs to keep abreast of their correspondence, are in their places again at six, asking or "hearing—hearing" questions till seven, when they plunge dyspeptically into the dining-room for a mouthful of a lukewarm joint or "entrée," and afterwards, between eight p.m. and two in the morning, are assiduously about the House getting through and pushing through business. This sketch applies principally to the business men of the House—a class little known or appreciated out of the House. But in the House every man's quality is known, and precise estimates are taken of each by all. The debaters genuinely appreciate and admire the men who could be debaters, too, if they like, but who suppress all vanity and a good deal of ambition, and who take the quiet part of the useful members, simply because they know it is indispensable to the real progress of legislation.

But this year the debaters in both Houses are very lively at what is usually the dead season for them. Lord Ellenborough, twice or three times a week, delivers a State paper on the affairs of India, or a sketch of a Governor-General's interior as it appeared somewhere about the time of the triumphal paens sung before the gates of Somnauth; and is answered by Lord Granville out of Livy;—translating as he goes on (somewhat haltingly, to be sure) for the benefit of the stenographers in the gallery, who cower beneath a line of Latin in a manner ludicrous to behold; while Lord Brougham, after sitting all day—say on a Scotch appeal—nevertheless emerges therefrom with an intellect wonderfully unsodden, and talks for an hour and a half high-Toryism in connection with the subject of Parliamentary reform. There is no symptom of exhaustion in Mr. Gladstone, who has talked acres of the *Times* in the last few days; and the intellectual duel between the Attorney-General and himself is renewed night after night, and at all hours of the morning, with a gamesome persistency which would be most "cheerful" in the month of March, but which is positively miraculous just now. Lord John Russell deals with the Jew question in an offhand, easy way—postponing his bill for a week or two, and sneering at the idea of the Lords closing the portals of their House against new bills at such an early period of the year as the 7th of August; and he is jauntily backed by Lord Palmerston, who cannot conceive why young men and new members should be tired; he never having felt the sensation. In truth, the House got wonderfully excited for two evenings when Lord John made his motion for a Committee to inquire into the amazing discovery of an Act of Parliament which is to seat Baron Rothschild without any further trouble. Taunt and repartee were flying about with genuine earnestness; and a special mention of Mr. Bentinck's attempt to mark his sense of Sir John Pakington's renegade conduct on the Jew question, by moving to exclude him from the Committee, is significant enough to mark the feeling of hopelessness which pervades the Opposition on this question. As to the discussions on the Divorce Bill, its opponents have been doing their best to neutralise their own arguments in favour of delay by delivering long, elaborate, and prepared speeches which it would have been a pity that they should have had to keep till next year. The minor orators ought to be very much obliged to the Government, which lets them have the talk all their own way, for pressing on the bill this year, for what chance in March next would Mr. Warren have of an hour-and-a-half's hearing of a style of speech-making which bears about the same relation to Parliamentary oratory as the effusions of Sternhold and Hopkins do to psalmody? Would an unknown Mr. Steuart at any other time have been able to utter uninterrupted, with suspicious glibness, and with his eyes shut, an essay which, as it contained a quotation from Lord Coke, could not, of course, have been the subject of preparation? Surely, too, it is somewhat ungrateful in Mr. Malins, now that the Court of the Vice-Chancellor to which he devotes himself has risen for the vacation, to complain of a state of things which enables him to indulge his fondness for that perpetual flow of words which always suggests to the ear of the listener a reminiscence of the sound caused by the running of the water into the domestic cisterns of London houses. The truth of the matter is, that all the outcry about the late sitting of Parliament is fudge, so far as relates to the regular in and out Parliament-man, who is always saying that his sense of duty will not permit him to go into the country while there is even a dribbling of legislation going on. With all deference to professional or abstract notions of duty, it may well be believed that members would not work as they do if they did not enjoy it. Somebody has said that great labour at great posts is great happiness; and every member of Parliament firmly believes that he is a great man at a great post, and if he were not kept talking and fidgetting about the House for quite six months in the year he would be miserable. Take the mass of members, those who have trades, professions, and callings beyond the House, and who make money, and keep the Senate going at the same time, which of them could not, if he would, lessen his labours? Which of them wants to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, or is not a happier man because of the House? Perhaps the least happy man in that assembly (always supposing that he yields to the consciousness of failure which must be within him) is the right honourable gentleman who presides over its deliberations. A great deal was probably not expected of the new Speaker; but those who had known and observed him in the House of Commons, while they did not reckon much on an animated and vigorous vindication of the high functions of the chair, were yet inclined to trust somewhat to a belief that there would be a calm assertion of its rights. At least they did not expect nervousness and hesitancy, arising not so much from deficiency of knowledge as from constitutional timidity. The House, it is to be feared, has ceased to trust to its Speaker entirely to settle any imbroglio that may arise; and presumptuous members (of the Opposition especially) do not bend readily before the nod of him who ought to be the Jupiter Tonans of debate. Indeed, it happens ever and anon that, when a decision has been delivered from the chair, the Prime Minister thinks it necessary to rise and follow on the same side as the Speaker; and, in a patronising manner, assures the House that, whatever they may think to the contrary, the right hon. gentleman is really in the right. How Mr. Shaw Lefevre would have stared at such an address of implied solace and condolence! But, like poets and generals, certain men—Englishmen of course—are born Speakers; they are not easily made.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BISHOP BLOMFIELD.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. BLOMFIELD, who retired from the Bishopric of London towards the close of last year, died at Fulham of an epileptic fit on Wednesday afternoon. The late Bishop was born in 1786. Having been educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was third wrangler and senior medallist in 1808, and subsequently a Fellow of his college. After taking orders he became successively Archdeacon of Colchester and Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1824, from which see he was translated to that of London in 1828. He was known to the world of letters by editions of "AESCHYLUS" and "CALLIMACHUS;" he was also author of "A Manual of Family Prayers;" "Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles;" "Sermons at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate," &c. He was one of the original supporters of the new Poor Law, and had a principal hand in establishing the Ecclesiastical Commission. Bishop Blomfield was a supporter of what are called High Church doctrines; he was a strenuous assertor of the tenet of "baptismal regeneration;" was one of the prelates who protested against the elevation of the present Bishop of Hereford, and as a member of the Privy Council dissented from the judgment delivered by Lord Redesdale in the Gorham case.

G. F. MUNTZ, ESQ., M.P.

GEORGE FREDERICK MUNTZ, the well-known and much-respected M.P. for Birmingham, belonged to a family of German extraction, and was born in 1794. Mr. Muntz for many years took an active part in liberal politics. He was one of the chiefs of the Birmingham Political Union that exercised so great an influence upon public opinion when the first Reform Bill was under discussion in Parliament. He was prosecuted for an alleged riot at the Church-rate meeting in 1837, and, though he was convicted in the first instance, the proceedings were reversed by the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Muntz was first returned to Parliament for Birmingham in February, 1840, on the retirement of Mr. T. Attwood; and he has been Mayor of that town. Mr. Muntz, as a thorough Radical Reformer, advocated his views not only in the House of Commons and at public meetings, but also by the publication of various pamphlets, especially on the currency question. He was a successful merchant, and is said to have made a large fortune by the invention of a mixed metal, cheaper than copper, and adapted to ships' sheathing. Married, in 1818, Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Price. Mr. Muntz, to the regret of all who knew him, and the public generally, died on the 30th ult.

DIED, on the 28th of July, aged seventy years, Mrs. Caroline Johnson, daughter of Sir Charles Rouse Boughton, Bart., of Downton Hall, Shropshire, wife of the Rev. H. Johnson, Rector of Lutterworth, and sister of the late Sir William Rouse Boughton, Bart., whose death was recorded in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News in June, 1856.

ERRATUM.—In the notice given of the late Sir Thomas B. Lennard it should have been stated that the present Baronet, Sir Thomas B. Lennard, has four brothers—viz., Dacre, St. Anlyn (late candidate for the county of Monaghan), Charles (Lieutenant 5th Dragoon Guards), and John (Lieutenant Royal Engineers).

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Hon. William Henry Viscount Downe, of Belgrave-square, and Sessay, Yorkshire, has been proved in London under £60,000, within the province of Canterbury. Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, £15,000 personally. General Sir Charles Bulkeley Egerton, G.C.M.G., K.C.H., £8000. Sir Orford Gordon, Bart., of Hove, £10,000. Sir Francis Haskett Myers, £1500. Walter Pitcairn, Esq., of the Trinity House, £20,000. Mrs. Mary Parker, of Warash Hall, near Carlisle, £25,000, within the province of Canterbury; and has left to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £200; Wesleyan Methodist Missionary, £500; to the Chapel at Tiverton Dale, Lancaster, £250; Wesleyan General Educational and Chapel Fund, £100; Wesleyan Theological Institution, £100; Wesleyan Ministers' Legal Attendant Society, £100.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The Bishop of London has addressed the following letter to the clergy of his diocese:—

Rev. and dear Brethren.—At a time when many of our homes are filled with mourning by the tidings already received from the East, and so many of us who have not yet cause to mourn are in deep anxiety, we have all doubtless felt called upon to remember our distant fellow-countrymen in our private and in our family prayer, in this their hour of extreme peril. But it seems right, also, that public prayer should be offered up for them in the churches. In this matter we need not delay till circumstances may allow steps to be taken for circulating any new prayer. Let me at once recommend throughout this diocese what many of you, perhaps, have already done—viz., that, before the Litany and the Prayer for All Conditions of Men, you make distinct mention of our fellow-countrymen in the East, as recommended to the especial prayers of the congregation. It may be well, also, to use at once the Prayer for Times of War and Tumult.

I know that in thus addressing you I am scarcely anticipating what you have yourselves thought of, and perhaps practised. But I am anxious to make public throughout the diocese how truly we all feel and acknowledge at this time that the lives of our fellow-countrymen in the East, and the destinies of our race, and the progress of Christianity and civilisation, demand our more than usually earnest prayers. Certainly our distant friends expect to be thus remembered by us, and our merciful God in such times of trial has promised in His Son that He is ready to listen to His people.

I remain, Rev. and dear Brethren,

Your faithful brother and servant,

London House, August 3.

A. C. LONDON.

A PRAYER FOR OUR COUNTRYMEN IN THE EAST,

Which may be used in private or family worship.

"Let us pray.

"O Lord of all power, who stillest the tumults of the people and the rage of the heathen, and in whose hands are the issues of life and death for all men, we beseech Thee at this time to look down with fatherly compassion upon our countrymen in the East now exposed to great and unforeseen dangers. Thou knowest, Lord, our secret as well as our open sins; Thou knowest how far by our neglect of privileges, and of the duties we owe to those over whom Thou hast given us dominion, we have provoked this judgment. Have mercy, we beseech Thee, for thy Son Jesus Christ's sake, upon us, and upon our distant friends, and visit us not according to our sins. Comfort, oh Lord, with thy blessed Spirit the Comforter of all who with wounded hearts are now mourning for the death of dear relatives, and grant to them a happy meeting in the presence of Christ with those who are now lost to them. Still the anxieties of all, teaching us to wait in faith on Thee. Oh Lord, we beseech Thee to watch over the helpless women and children who are, perchance, even now exposed to the cruel assaults of enemies at once infatuated and treacherous, and strengthen those whom Thou hast armed to defend them. Guide our rulers in these perilous days, enduing them with wisdom and with energy; and make those who have to execute their orders vigorous and brave in the discharge of duty. Dispel, oh Lord, we beseech Thee, the mysterious delusions which have led to this outbreak among the heathen. Maintain, if it seem good to Thee, and restore the power and influence of our country over the less civilised tribes which Thou hast committed to our sway; and, if of Thy goodness this danger passes, give to each of us henceforward, both rulers and people, a deeper sense of our Christian responsibilities as raised to a high and commanding place among the nations. And may all changes work together for good, to the advancement of the kingdom of Thy dear Son Jesus Christ our Lord. "Our Father, &c.

"Lord have mercy upon us.

"Christ have mercy upon us.

"Thou, oh Lord, art merciful and powerful to defend our cause against every enemy.

"Thou, oh Lord, art a strong tower of defence for all that flee unto Thee, oh save our countrymen commended to our prayers from all violence and treachery.

"Oh Lord arise, help us, and deliver us for Thy name's sake.

"Oh Lord, hear us.

"Oh Christ, hear us.

"God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost have mercy upon us, and upon our distant countrymen, and save them and us now and for evermore. Amen."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rural Deanery: Rev. Capo Moseley, to Bristol. Rectories: Rev. C. J. Bayly, to Kilcileagh (Meate), diocese of Meath; Rev. E. Bolton, to Great with Little Wrattling, Suffolk; Rev. W. W. Cobbold, M.A., to Hollesley, Suffolk; Rev. W. H. Hamilton, to Marton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire; Rev. R. Hildyard, to East Chelborough, near Yeovil; Rev. T. F. T. Rivenshaw, M.A., to Pewsey; Rev. T. J. Steele, to Worplesdon, Bury, Suffolk; Rev. J. S. Woodward, to Glastonbury, Wiltshire. Vicarages: Rev. J. Cooper, to Garton-on-the-Wolds; Rev. R. C. Kindersley, M.A., to Bramford Speke, Devon; Rev. G. Marshall, M.A., to Pytton, near Tetworth; Rev. H. S. Pollard, to Coombe Bissett, with West Harnham; Rev. F. W. Rice, M.A., to Fairford; Rev. W. Scott, to Seaham, Durham; Rev. G. West, M.A., to St.

Veep, Cornwall. Incumbencies: Rev. S. R. Cattley, M.A., to St. John's, Clapham; Rev. J. E. Sedgwick, B.A., to Moulton-street Temporary Church, Strangways, Lancashire. Perpetual Curacies: Rev. J. P. Billing, to Chillington, near Crewkerne; Rev. H. I. Blackburne, M.A., to St. Mary, Mossdale, Lancashire; Rev. J. Were, M.A., to Peter's Marland, Devon. Curacies: Rev. D. Evans, to Llanrhaidr-yng-Nant, Denbigh and Montgomeryshire; Rev. R. J. Gregg, Bart., B.A., to Sandon, Essex; Rev. T. J. Lee, M.A., to St. Matthew, Buckley, Flintshire; Rev. T. L. Slack, to Southwick, Durham; Rev. P. S. Williams, B.A., T.C.D., to St. John's, Sheffield; Rev. S. G. Cresswell, to Postbury Chapel, Devon; Rev. R. Gibbons, B.D., to the Union of Tessaun and Ferbane.

The wardenship of Queen's College, Birmingham, has been resumed by the Rev. James Law, Chancellor of the diocese of Lichfield.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, COVENTRY, now one of the finest in the kingdom, has been entirely cleared of old pews, galleries, white and drab wash, and reseated with handsome open seats with poppy-heads. The congregation since the restoration is more than double what it was under the old system; the whole of the seats in the south transept and the south side of the nave are free, and are always filled by the working classes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The Royal Commissioners appointed to determine upon the site of a new National Gallery have made their report. They record the two following resolutions as having been agreed to:—“The evidence hitherto adduced, considered collective, does not lead to any decisive conclusion against placing the new National Gallery within the metropolis.” “That it is not expedient to break up or remove the collections of ancient sculpture and archaeology in the British Museum.” The Commissioners also report the following conclusion:—“It only remains for us to state that we have decided by a majority of three votes to one (of our colleagues having declined to vote) in favour of the site of the present National Gallery.”

THE LORD MAYOR gave a dinner to a distinguished party on Saturday last at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich. The company embarked at London-bridge Wharf on board the state barge, which was profusely decorated with flags, banners, &c., and, escorted by the navigation barge, water bailiffs, police, and other craft, proceeded down the river. Arriving at the yard of Scott Russell, two hours were occupied in examining the Great Eastern. The cruise down the river was then continued to Greenwich. Covers were laid for sixty, the large hall being handsomely decorated for the occasion. The company returned about ten o'clock, highly gratified with the day's proceedings.

THE LONDON SHOEBLACKS DINING WITH THE LORD MAYOR.—On Friday week the boys of the several shoeblack societies were entertained by the Lord Mayor at his house at Wanstead. The boys with their friends left the station at Fenchurch-street at eleven o'clock a.m. by special train for Leytonstone, and returned at eight o'clock in the evening. The numbers of the brigades present were as follows:—Red, 62; blue, 54; yellow, 49; brown, 20; green, 6; and purple, 16; total, 198. On arriving at Leytonstone the boys walked in procession to Wanstead Park, headed by the band of the Yellow Society. The Lord Mayor regaled the boys with roast beef and plum-pudding under a tent in the grounds. During the afternoon the youngsters had cricket, bat and ball, and other rustic sports in the pleasure grounds; and, having been provided with tea, &c., left his Lordship's mansion for the metropolis, both parents and children deeply gratified with the day's proceedings.

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THE KING EDWARD RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday the committee of management took the whole of the children belonging to these schools, together with their parents, for a day's excursion to Epping Forest. After a day of unalloyed enjoyment, the happy party returned to the metropolis, both parents and children deeply grateful for the kindness shown them.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM NEW READING-ROOM.—In consequence of the numerous applications to see the new reading-room, the public admission to which terminated on Saturday, notice was issued on Tuesday that the public would be allowed to inspect the new reading-room on every evening (except Sunday), from six till eight o'clock, up to, and inclusive of, the 15th instant, when the public admission will finally terminate.

THE LONDON MASTER BAKERS' PENSION SOCIETY ASYLUM.—On Wednesday the foundation-stone of the almshouses to be erected for the reception of master bakers who had become in needy circumstances was laid. The site selected is contiguous to the Lea-bridge-road, about one mile from the station, and a short distance from Snaresbrook. After the ceremony, refreshment was supplied to about 300 ladies and gentlemen in a marquee erected for the purpose, and the proceedings concluded.

ON Wednesday evening a highly-influential and numerous body of gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion sat down to a dinner at the White Hart Hotel, Bishopsgate, for the purpose of inaugurating the opening of a new asylum, situate in Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields. This charity has been established to provide a comfortable home for aged and poverty-stricken Jews.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—Last week the births of 843 boys and 830 girls, in all 1673 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1482.—In the first three weeks of July the deaths registered in London were consecutively 988, 1061, and 1209; in the week that ended on Saturday last they exhibit a further increase, the number being 1238, of which 632 are deaths of males and 606 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1138. But as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, it is necessary, for the purpose of comparison, to raise the average in proportion to the increase, in which case it will become 1252, which differs but little from the number actually returned.

FIRES.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. J. Rushton, picture-frame-maker, Commercial-road East. An alarm having been given, the inmates jumped out of bed and made for the staircase, but huge bodies of flame rolled upwards, indicating that all egress by that means was cut off. So intense was the heat and so strong the smoke that, as a last resort, Mrs. Rushton threw from the third-floor window boy twelve years of age, and two girls, aged six and three years, and then jumped from the window herself. They all fell upon the pavement, and were much injured.—At a fire which broke out on Wednesday morning, at 34, Foley-place, Marylebone, the inmates narrowly escaped, and the premises were destroyed.

THE ACCIDENT TO MISS GILBERT, IN HYDE PARK.—It is with much pleasure we hear that the injury received by this accomplished professional horsewoman, by the fall of her horse upon her in Rotten-row last week, is not of so serious nature as was at the time feared; indeed, Miss Gilbert is so fully recovered that she takes her accustomed horse exercise. The cause of the accident was singular. The horse was a high-mettled hunter, ridden for the first time by a lady. On being cantered down close to the rails on the left side of Rotten-row he started with the wrong foot. Miss Gilbert, wishing him to change his leg, touched the near side rein lightly. The horse evidently thought he was to jump the rails, at which he rose in his stride sideways, but being too near to clear them caught the iron bar above the knees, turned completely over, and fell on the other side of the rails on Miss Gilbert. The lady's fine riding and nerve were strikingly manifested, for she never moved her hands or moved from her seat till she struck the ground. The horse had turned so completely over that the pommel of the saddle was the first point of contact. This was broken to pieces, but appears to have thrown the horse beyond Miss Gilbert, and thus saved her life.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The squadron engaged in laying down this cable, consisting of five ships of war—three English and two American—have made rendezvous during the week at Queenstown, and sailed thence for Valentia, the starting-point of the cable, on Monday night. The *Agamemnon* made a series of experiments with the sinking machinery during her passage across the Irish Channel, and with the most complete success. A length of the cable was run out into the sea while the ship was going 43 knots, and hauled in again with the greatest regularity. Some experiments were also made by Mr. Charles Tilston Bright, the engineer in charge of the expedition, with his new “electrical log,” for indicating the rate at which a ship is proceeding. The Lord Lieutenant and his staff were at Valentia, to be present at the starting of the expedition. The heavy portion of the cable intended to be attached to the Valentia coast had to be unshipped from the *Agamemnon*, and transferred to the *Niagara*, in consequence of the starting-points of the expedition being now from the Irish shore, instead of mid-ocean. The electrical experiments have been successful, the signals having passed through the 2500 miles in the most satisfactory manner. On Wednesday night the shore end of the Atlantic cable was handed to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on the mainland, near Valentia, and laid in a satisfactory manner.—The British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company are progressing rapidly with the erection of an over-ground line of telegraph along the highway between Killarney and Valentia for the purpose of connecting the existing telegraph system with the Atlantic cable at the latter place, by means of which, under an arrangement entered into between the Magnetic and Electric Companies, the whole of the lines in the three kingdoms—10,000 miles in extent—will be available for the rapid transmission of intelligence between Europe and the American continent. The line is already completed beyond Kilorglin, where the Magnetic Company have established a temporary station. The entire through communication to Valentia is expected to be completed by the middle of next week, when intelligence as to the progress made in the laying out of the cable will be daily received, and sent forward by Mr. Saward, the secretary of the company, who will remain there with the staff of the manipulators until the completion of the undertaking.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A GRAND REVIEW of the Royal Artillery Company, Colonel Prince Albert; the South Herts Yeomanry Cavalry, Colonel the Earl of Verulam; and the Essex Yeomanry, under the command of Colonel Palmer, took place on Monday, on Nazing Mead, close to the Broxbourne station of the Eastern Counties Railway.

The distribution of the Victoria Cross for Valour took place at Corfu on the 22nd ult.

REVIEW BY THE QUEEN OF TROOPS PROCEEDING TO INDIA.—On Tuesday her Majesty went to the Portsmouth dockyard to inspect those regiments in garrison which were on the point of embarkation. The 34th and 42nd Regiments marched in at four o'clock in the afternoon, and they were formed in line by the Lieutenant-Governor. Preparations had been made to receive her Majesty: a handsome platform of polished mahogany was placed near the clock-tower, having a flagstaff, from which floated the Royal standard. Scarlet cloth was also laid down from the landing-place in the yard to the place of the inspection. Her Majesty having also intimated that she would wish to inspect the ships in which the troops were to embark, they had their gangways decorated with flags and carpets, and were otherwise prepared for the Royal visit. At half-past four the *Fairy* came up, with the Royal standard, and was saluted with twenty-one guns by the garrison and shipping. Landing at the dockyard, her Majesty was received by the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir G. Seymour; the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General the Hon. J. T. Scarlett; Admiral Superintendent Martin, Captain Superintendent S. C. Dacres, and other officers. A guard of honour was furnished by the 42nd Highlanders, with the band of that regiment, who saluted her Majesty with the National Anthem, and by presenting arms. A strong body of the Royal Marine Artillery and the 44th Regiment kept the ground. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Royal walked through the very extended line of the troops, and seemed much pleased at their general appearance. The Royal party then taking their stand at the dais, the two regiments marched past in quick time, their bands playing a lively air. The troops then left the ground, and the Royal party walked to the three ships, inspecting the 54th and Royal Artillery on board the *Lady Jocelyn*.

THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY have decided that the whole of the Royal Marines proceeding to China shall be armed with the newest description of Enfield rifle, and on Wednesday morning the men commenced returning their old muskets into store, receiving in their place a new Enfield rifle, which is several pounds lighter than the old musket. The Deputy Adjutant-General has inspected the men, and expressed himself well satisfied with their appearance.

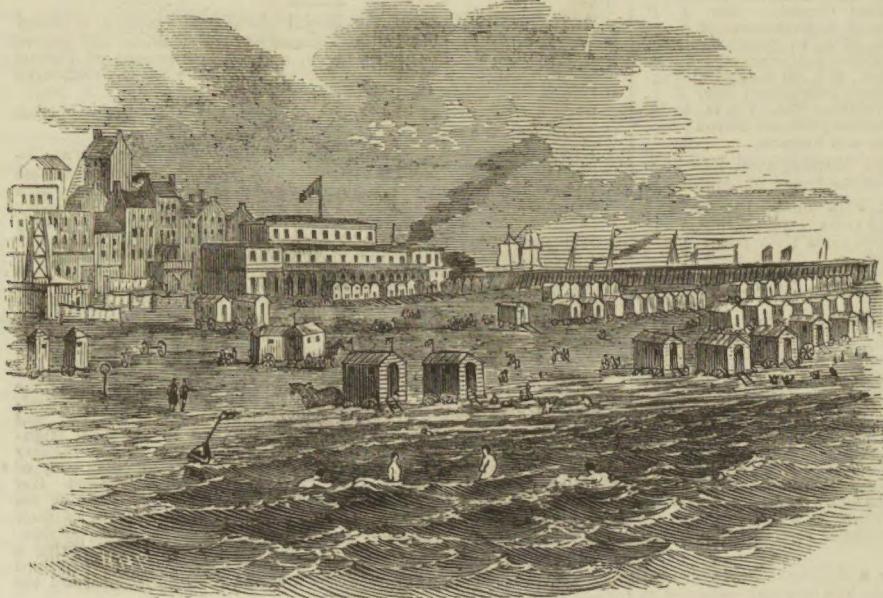
THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—Nearly the whole of the large force placed under orders for India before the arrival of the last mail has embarked. It has since been determined substantially to increase the reinforcements; and, along with some addition to the Royal Artillery force, two regiments of cavalry and four of infantry will immediately be placed under orders for the East. The 7th Hussars will be one of the cavalry corps; the other is not yet selected, but either the 4th or 5th Dragoon Guards will probably be chosen. The infantry regiments for this service are the 56th, 67th, 72nd Highlanders, and another not yet determined on, but which, in all likelihood, will be the 44th Regiment. They will be made up to 1200 each. In consequence of the large artillery force being sent out Major-General Dupuis will proceed in command of that branch of the army; and, we presume, from the great increase to the European troops, that some of the Colonels of the army will be appointed to the command of brigades, with the temporary rank of Major-General.

RECRUITING both for Army and Navy is being prosecuted with vigour. Rendezvous have been opened in the large towns, and recruiting parties dispatched all over the country. The passage money of all officers, either in the Company's or the Queen's service, ordered back to India to join their regiments will be paid by the Company. A body of well-tried soldiers having just arrived, discharged from India, it has become an object to induce them to forego their right to be discharged, and re-enlist. To effect this to a certain extent Colonel Reynolds went to Chatham last week and addressed the men, offering a bounty of £2, a free kit, and three months' furlough, to such of them as would consent to remain in the service. About 100 volunteers was the result.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.—BOULOGNE.

“Tis hot in dusty London. The sun looks down upon you and upon the heated pavements, and in vain you seek for the shady side of the way. You are fatigued even from your sleep, your appetite fails you,

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.—BOULOGNE.



BATHING ESTABLISHMENT; OR ETABLISSEMENT DES BAINS.

turn whilst we walk. Away we go, up the declivity between the lower and upper town, and slowly on through lanes and by-roads of various kinds, but all possessing some rural charm, until we reach the Vallée de Nacre, whither it was perfectly obvious the donkey (*baudet* here) had been fully aware that we were going, even when his saddle was being girthed up in the yard of his master's establishment. Ah! I see, this is the place for picnics; for seated and lying on the ground on that green mound before us are some twenty boys, belonging, it is clear, to some ecclesiastical school; for is not that fat, jolly-looking, cheek-shining, eye-sparkling man, superintending

their revels with keen enjoyment, dressed in a clerical dress? See, a steaming bowl of bread-and-milk brought from yonder house, half-hidden from us by the trees; and the youngsters are quite ready for it, as is visible in their countenances. Other groups are observable near, and we proceed to the farmhouse itself, where we lunch in a primitive manner upon bread and butter, milk, and lettuces. Beautiful is the little valley, with plenty of green sward and shady trees; and its calm stillness is doubly appreciated by those whose lives are principally passed in noisy, bustling, never-quiet towns.

Next day we go in the same society—for the prattling simplicity



PORTE DE DOUNE, HAUT VILLE.

and loving trustfulness of the children is as refreshing as anything else—to Portel, a little fishing village, about a couple of miles from Boulogne, and a path to which is along the cliff, with a fine view of the sea all the way. There are the boats scattered about, some mere specks on the horizon; on the beach below us, in their picturesque red petticoats and white caps, are the fishermen's wives and daughters washing their linen, spreading out the nets to dry, and engaged in other occupations which at this distance we cannot clearly discern. It is a very primitive village, the cottages composing it being built wherever there was room to set one up, and with a disregard to anything like atten-



ENTRANCE TO BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

tion to the formation of streets or the making of footways. Rain comes on, and we betake ourselves to a little *estaminet*, where we get a bottle of nice *vin ordinaire* for a shilling, and where we make acquaintance with a retiring, good-natured, and clever English artist, who has settled down in this rude but interesting locality, to study life, and paint it from nature. A most enjoyable day—wandering on the beach, chatting with one another, and endeavouring, laughingly, to make out the *patois* of the handsome-looking women for which Portel is famed. We return home by the high-road through waving corn-fields.

The bathing establishments at Boulogne are upon a large and well-arranged scale. The beach is of considerable extent and is of firm white sand, which is extremely well adapted for bathers. Bathing-machines are on hire at all periods of the day, the charge being about

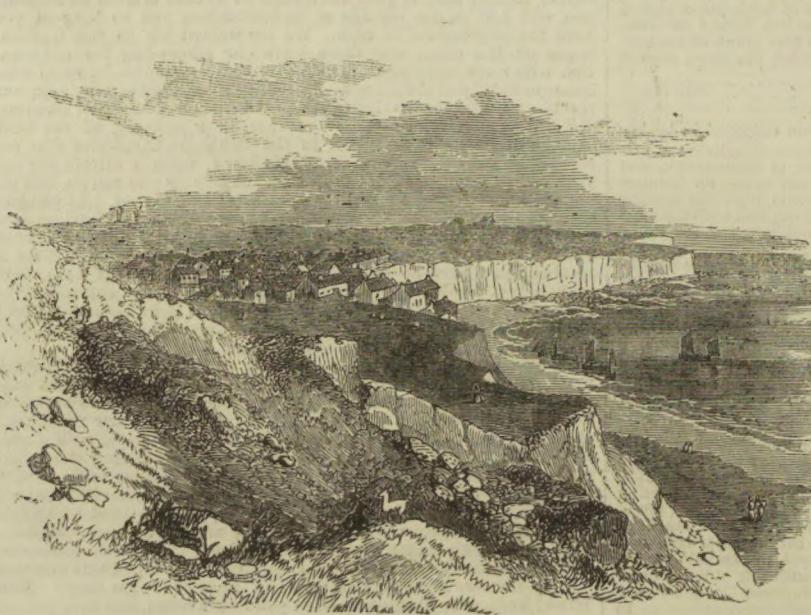
7½d. Dresses are supplied to and worn by the bathers; and two men in the employ of the Humane Society are always afloat, and ready to row to the assistance of any bather who may require their aid. The *Etablissement des Bains* is a showy building, containing dancing and reading rooms, at the former of which balls take place three times a week; and besides these there are various places of amusement to which visitors may go if it so please them.

The old town, Haute Ville, of Boulogne was built for security upon the summit of a hill, and it is still encircled by feudal ramparts, and entered by cavernous gateways. The new town, or Basse Ville, stretching down the slopes of the hills which border the harbour, is the chief seat of commerce. There are, it is said, 120 boarding-schools in Boulogne, many superintended by English persons, and supported by English pupils. New quays and a backwater to scour the harbour

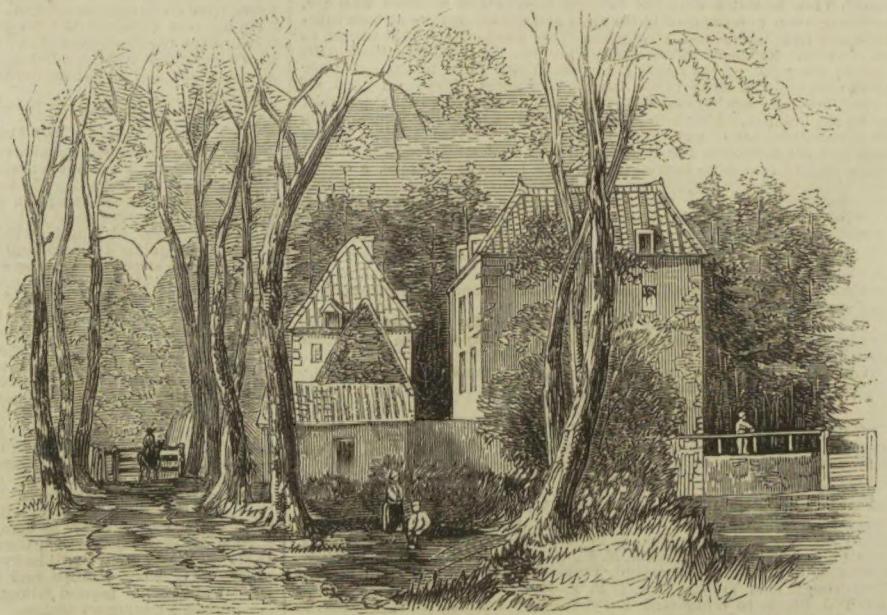
are being made, and new pavements have been recently laid down of black and white marble. The ramparts form an airy and pleasant walk round the town, and afford a view of the sea and port and of the high-ground where the camps of Caligula, Henry VIII., and Napoleon were formed.

Near Boulogne is the fine old Château de Pont du Brie, the headquarters of the first Napoleon when he projected his descent upon England, of which the Colonne Napoleon upon the heights is a memorial. But, although we go purposely to see the château, we are obliged to be contented with the exterior, for a view of the interior is denied us.

Many more objects of interest before our return to town, many little observations to be treasured up in memory, and these accompanied by renovated health, are the results of our visit to Boulogne this year.



VILLAGE OF PORTEL.



FARM IN THE VALLEE DE NACRE.



THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW DOCK AT MALTA.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW DOCK, H.M. DOCK-YARD, MALTA.

ON Monday, the 1st of June, the first stone of this work was laid by Lord Lyons, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.

His lordship, accompanied by the Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B., Admiral Superintendent of the Yard, the Bishop of Gibraltar, Lieut-General Sir John Pennefather, Commander of the Forces, Colonel J. St. George, Commandant of Royal Artillery, Lieut-Colonel Harness, Commanding Royal Engineers, the officers of the dockyard, with the heads of all the other naval and military establishments on the island, arrived in procession at the site of the work about two p.m., where Lord Lyons was received by a guard of honour of the Royal Marines, and immediately conducted by Mr. N. H. Churchward, the Superintending Engineer of the Works, to the vicinity of the spot on which the stone was to be laid.

By this time a vast concourse of persons had assembled to witness the interesting ceremony, including the relatives and friends of the distinguished party accompanying the Admiral, who were accommodated with convenient seats, which were appropriately decorated. At the foot

of the ladder descending the excavation was erected a triumphal arch, tastefully covered with evergreens, interspersed with flowers, and surmounted with the Royal arms.

The Superintending Engineer having explained to Lord Lyons the drawings of the work, and pointed out to his Lordship the situation of the stone to be laid, the usual deposit on such occasions of all the current coins of the realm, with the local newspapers (*Malta Times* and *Putafoglio*), in a metal box, took place; and a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News of the 22nd May was also placed in the box, together with a neatly-executed plan of the dock and victualling yards on parchment, distinguishing the additions to be made in building the new dock; to which plan Lord Lyons, the Bishop of Gibraltar, the Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford, General Pennefather, and the principal officers of the yard, attached their signatures. This being done, the box was closed and made perfectly air-tight. At the request of Sir Montagu Stopford the Bishop of Gibraltar then asked a blessing on the undertaking, after which the box, containing the coins, &c., was placed in a cavity prepared for its reception underneath the stone, and a brass plate, with an inscription recording the event.

Sir Montagu Stopford, with a suitable address, then presented to Lord Lyons a trowel and mallet (manufactured by Mr. Crittien, gold and silver smith, of Stradi Forni, Valetta, from the design of Mr. N. H. Churchward), for the purpose of laying the stone. The trowel-blade, of silver (the handle of ivory, with a gold ferrule), and neatly ornamented, is engraved with an inscription recording its presentation to Admiral Lord Lyons, who having spread the bed of mortar, the huge stone, weighing nearly five tons, was placed in its position, and, after two blows struck by his Lordship with the mallet for adjusting it, the engineer pronounced the stone laid, upon which Lord Lyons delivered an address, in which he spoke of his gratification in taking the part he had that day in such an important national work; that the requirements of the service (especially during the late war with Russia) had fully shown the necessity for this addition to our naval resources at Malta, which must continue to increase in value as our stronghold and key to the Mediterranean; that works of this kind deserved especial notice, proving, as they did, the increasing wealth and political importance of our country; that the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new dock on this day derived additional interest



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

from its being the anniversary of that glorious 1st of June when the first of a series of great naval victories was achieved over a powerful enemy, which contributed to maintain the honoured prosperity of our native land throughout a period of unprecedented peace, which was broken only, it was to be hoped, by a comparatively short interval of war, in the recent hostilities with Russia. "Works like these," said his Lordship, "place in our hands means of effectual defence, and tend to maintain peace by keeping us ready at all times for the contingency of war."

At the completion of the ceremony Lord Lyons, General Pennefather, the Bishop of Gibraltar, and a numerous company of officers, naval and military, in command, and the heads of the departments of the dockyard and other Government establishments, with their families, proceeded on board the Admiral Superintendent's flag-ship, where they had been invited by Sir Montagu and Lady Stopford to an elegant *déjeuner à la jardinière*; after partaking of which quadrille parties were formed, and dancing was kept up until a late hour in the day.

We understand that the new dock is building in continuation of, and according to, the plan of the first dock, which was designed by Mr. William Scamp, Deputy Director of Works, who was superintending its execution when called to fill his present situation at Somerset House.

The docks united will be capable of receiving a ship nearly 600 feet long; or, separately, each the largest line-of-battle ship in the navy.

THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

The foundation-stone of the buildings intended for the use of the General and Provincial Legislatures of New Zealand was laid by his Honour the Superintendent, in presence of a large concourse of spectators, in March last. The day was an excellent sample of that peculiarly fine and enjoyable weather so characteristic of the south of New Zealand, and, thus invited, a large proportion of the fair sex graced the ceremony by their presence.

The band of the 65th Regiment assembled in front of the Provincial Offices, where they were speedily joined by the representatives and brethren of several of the lodges of Odd Fellows established in the province, various officers of the Government, members of the Provincial Council, and private citizens. A procession was then formed, and on arriving at the site the Odd Fellows filed off, lining the road on each side, the band took up its position on some rising ground in the rear, and the remainder grouped around the stone about to be laid. The scene at this moment was very striking. The Tinakori hills, refreshed by a night of rain, heightened by the strong lights and shadows of an afternoon sun, formed an excellent background; the massive Gothic pile of the Roman Catholic cathedral, picturesque villas and indented bays to the right, and the quiet architecture of the Government House, the town skirting the shores of the harbour and stretching over Te Aro, and the fleet of gaily-dressed vessels to the left, were amply relieved by the large assemblage of the inhabitants scattered over the high ground in the immediate centre. The display of many-coloured bunting, the rolled-up sleeves and working-dress of the labourers employed in levelling the site, the gay uniforms of the military, and the ladies' dresses, formed a brilliant *tout ensemble*.

On his Honour occupying a position to the right of the stone, the ceremony commenced by the Sergeant-at-Arms (Mr. Marriott) reading the following inscription engraved on the plate about to be deposited:

This foundation-stone of a building containing a Council Chamber, and also Chambers for the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the colony of New Zealand, erected at the cost of the province of Wellington, was laid this 5th day of March, A.D. MDCCCLVII, by ISAAC EARL FEATHERSTON, Esq., M.D., First Superintendent of the Province, elected under the Constitution Act of the Colony, 16 and 17 Vict., c. 72—G. Single, architect; C. E. Carter, builder; engraved by J. H. Marriott.

The plate having been deposited in the cavity of the foundation, the stone was laid, and the band struck up the National Anthem, three of the noble vessels in harbour boomed forth a salute, and three cheers were given for the Constitution, and three more for his Honour the Superintendent.

His Honour then addressed the assembly upon the event of the day, and the procession returned to the Government Offices, and dispersed amidst hearty cheers.

The site for the General Assembly and Provincial Government Offices is, without exception, one of the most picturesque and commanding in Wellington. The style of the building will be Mixed Gothic; and its cost will not exceed £7000.

The Sketch represents the ceremony at the moment when his Honour the Superintendent, having laid the foundation-stone, addressed the spectators. The view is that which will be commanded from the windows of the new buildings, looking across the harbour of Port Nicholson; the principal hill being Mount Victoria, about 700 feet high—the one in the distance Mount Albert, where the signal-station is erected. The shipping delineated consist of the *Oliver Lang*, the *Indian Queen*, the *Rose of Sharon*, the *Myrtle*, and the *Monsoon*. The Sketch is by Wm. Fox, Esq., the Chief Commissioner of Waste Lands.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 9.—9th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence.
TUESDAY, 11.—Dog-days end.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Paris and Strasburg railway opened, 1857.
THURSDAY, 13.—Old Lammas Day.
FRIDAY, 14.—First printed book, "Faust's Psalter," published, 1457.
SATURDAY, 15.—Bomarsund surrendered, 1854.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1857.

Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday.

M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	
h	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	
4	20	4	38	4	55	5	15	5	35	6	15	6	38	7	2	7

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, HAWKHURST, KENT, four miles from the Etchingham Station, South-Eastern Railway, delightfully situated; superior Apartments, moderate charges. Hawkhurst is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, picturesque views, and delightful rural retirement. Families boarded by the week, on reasonable terms. Orders for carriages to meet the trains must be sent to the above Hotel.

HEALTHY HOTEL RESIDENCE.—The QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, 71 and 72, Queen's-road, Bayswater, near Kensington-gardens, is distinguished for bedroom purity and family comfort. At the table d'hôte, full board, 8s. 6d. per day, or 22s. 6d. per week, with the use of dining and drawing rooms. Private rooms, 3s. 6d. per day. Meals charged separately if preferred. Choice wines and spirits.

ST. MARY'S HALL, Nos. 5 and 6; St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, Islington, English and French Institution for Ladies, on the principles of Queen's College, will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1857.—SARAH WITCHCOFT, Principal.

HYDROPATHY.—A New and Extensive Establishment, named ILKLEY WELLS has recently been opened for the reception of Patients and Visitors, in the beautiful Valley of the Wharfe, six miles from Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire. It has been erected at a great cost, and is one of the finest and most delightful residences for Invalids both in Summer and Winter. The Medical Department is conducted by Dr. Rischkewitz, late Physician to the Ben Rhydding Establishment, and who, fifteen years ago, first introduced the practice of Hydropathy into this part of the country.—For further information apply to MR. STRACHAN, Ilkley Wells, near Otley.

TO TOURISTS AND SPORTSMEN.

CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, portable for the waistcoat pocket, yet powerful to show objects at the distance of a mile. Invaluable to country residents. Price 1s. 6d. May be had at the book-stalls of Messrs. Smith and Sons, at the Railway Stations; or will be sent post-free on receipt of stamp or money-order payable to William Callaghan, Optician, 23a, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street).

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of Size, Form, and Price, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 23a, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera-glasses invented and made by Voigtländer, Vienna. Deer-stalking Telescopes of all kinds.

OFFICERS returning to India are invited to inspect the large and varied assortment of MILITARY FIELD GLASSES, with all the recent Improvements, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23a, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street.—N.B. Sole Agent for the Small and Powerful Opera and Race Glasses made by Voigtländer, Vienna. Deer-stalking Telescopes of all kinds.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT GIVEN to PUPILS, at the most liberal prices.—WANTED directly a limited number of LADIES or GENTLEMEN, to execute, at their own residences, the new, easy, and artistic work now in great demand. A small premium required. The art taught personally or by correspondence. A letter of full particulars sent for four stamps.—Apply early to LAWRENCE'S Show-rooms, 24, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square (near Rathbone-place). Established 1840.

FOR REMOVING FURNITURE, by road or railway, without the expense of packing. For estimate apply to J. TAYLOR, Carman to her Majesty, 41, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square. Latest reference—J. Cook, Esq., of Maida Hill, to Clifton House, Ramsgate.

PASSAGES to INDIA and AUSTRALIA by the first-class Ships and Steamers secured free of charge, Estimates for Outfits, and Agency Business of every description by C. R. THOMPSON LUCAS and CO. London—Winchester House, Old Broad-street; Southampton—Queens-terrace. Insurances effected. Baggage and Parcels shipped and cleared inwards.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Farewell Engagement of Mr. Charles Mathews previous to his capture for America—On Monday and Tuesday the "Game of Speculator" and "Cool as a Cucumber." Wednesday an "Used Up," a Farce by Mr. Buckstone, and "Peter versus Clatter." Friday and Saturday "Married for Money" and a "Practical Man." Mr. Mathews's engagement will positively terminate on Friday, August 18.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—ITALIAN OPERA.—A few nights of Select Representations at Playhouse prices. Supported by Madame Grisi, Madame Albini, Madame Gassier, Signor Mario, Herr Reihardt, Signor Volpi, Herr Formes, and other eminent artists; with superior Orchestra and Chorus.—ON MONDAY, AUGUST 24th, NORMA; Tuesday, LA TRAVIATA; and Wednesday, SEMIRAMIDE. Reserved seats, stalls, and boxes, at Cramer's, Mitchell's, the principal Music-sellers and Libraries, and at the Box-office of the Theatre, Oxford-street.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—LAST WEEK but ONE of the SEASON.—Monday, Tue day (for the benefit of Miss Carla de Leclerc); Wednesday (for the benefit of Mr. Walter Lacy); Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Shakespeare's play of the TEMPEST, preceded by LIVING 100 FAST.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Variety and Attraction.—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, by desire, last times this Season, GREEN BUSHES; and, at Second Price, the RENT DAY. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, GEORGE DARVILLE, and WELCOME LITTLE STRANGER. To conclude with FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN THE SEVEN DIALS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1857, the entertainment will commence with the Grand Oriental Spectacle of EL HYDER, or the CHIEF of the CHAOTIC MOUNTAINS. After which an Incomparable programme of Mr. Wm. Cooke's SCENES in the ARENA, introducing the Great Parisian Equestrian Madlle Mellios. Concluding with a risible Farce. Commence at Seven.

GRANDE NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—The celebrated Miss GLYN will perform, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, the DUCHESS OF MALFI; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, FAABELLA. Important notice—Those great artists Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves have consented to appear for Eighteen Nights, commencing on Monday, Sept. 7.

LYCEUM THEATRE ROYAL.—Professor ANDERSON on MONDAY, AUGUST 17th, for 24 Nights only, in his entirely New Entertainment, A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD; comprising all the most attractive portions of his extraordinary successful Magic and Mystery of last year; with Novelties still more extraordinary, and especially prepared wonders of unrivalled marvellousness. On the last Night of the Season Professor Anderson will present a Prize of 100 guineas to a Lady, and 50 guineas to a Gentleman, for the wittiest Conundrum sent in during the Season. Witty Women and Clever Men will be required throughout the Season for the performance of the Great Conundrum trial.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS, numbering 220 Men and Horses—the largest establishment in the world. Solo and only Proprietors, Messrs. HOWES and CUSHING. This gigantic establishment arrived from New York on the 20th "Southampton," and landed at Liverpool April 20th, 1857 (see THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS May 10). The only American Company travelling, and has no connection with any other establishment in England. The Company has been selected from the principal American Amphitheatres, and their performances are the most novel and varied ever seen, comprising Americans, Indians, and Arabs, forming a combination of talent at once unequalled and unapproachable. They will visit the following towns, entering in grand procession, preceded by the Apollonicon, or Musical Chariot, drawn by Forty beautiful cream-coloured Horses, driven in hand by Mr. J. P. Paul—afeat never before accomplished by any other person. There will be two performances each day, commencing at half-past two and eight o'clock—

Monday, August 10, Salisbury. Thursday, August 13, Portsmouth.

Tuesday, " 11, Southampton. Friday, " 14, Ditto.

Wednesday, " 12, Ditto Saturday, " 15, Chichester.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Howes and Cushing wish to caution the public against the imposition of small concerns preceding them, assuming the name "American Circus," and copying their bills, &c., none having the most remote claim to anything American.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—

The flattering success and applause with which the performances of the celebrated Christy's Minstrels have been highly received justify the announcement of their repetition EVERY EVENING, at half-past eight, and a Morning Representation on SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, August 15, commencing at three o'clock—Boxes and Stalls at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

M. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office. Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

MISS P. HORTON'S LAST WEEK in LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will give their ILLUSTRATIONS at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, Regent-street, every Evening this week (except Saturday), at 8, and Saturday Morning at 3.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will Recomence in SEPTEMBER, being the fifth year of their entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE.—Whitton-road, Ipswich.

M. D. ROSA BONHEUR'S Great Picture of the HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now ON VIEW from Nine till Six, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, for a limited period.—Admission, 1s.

HIGHBURY BARN TAVERN.—The Château des Fleurs de Londres open every day. Dancing on the new monstrosity platform to Grattan Cook's monster band. Commences at seven o'clock. Brilliantly illuminated gardens. Admission one shilling.

G RANTHAM AND SLEAFORD RAILWAY TIME TABLE FOR AUGUST. TO SLEAFORD.

Miles from Grantham.	DOWN.	WEEK-DAYS.				SUNDAYS.	
		1 & 2	1, 2, 3.	1 & 2	1, 2, 3.	EX	1, 2, 3.
..		morn	morn.	morn.	after	after	morn. morn.
YORK ..	dep. ..	7 30	10 0	10 0	..	4 10	.. 10 15
Leeds ..	..	7	45	10 15	..	..	10 40
Doncast. r ..	..	7 0	9 23	11 25	..	5 13	.. 12 5
Retford ..	..	7 32	10 20	12 5	..	4 43	.. 1 10
Grantham fr. Nth. r. ..	8 50	11 40	1 0	..	..	..	3 0
..		1, 2, 3.	1 and 2.	1 & 2.	1 & 2.	1 & 2.	1, 2, 3.
Nottingham ..	dep. 7 50	10 30	12 0	..	2 40	..	2 0
Grantham ..	arr. 8 45	11 30	12 50	..	6 30	..	2 55
..		1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	1 & 2.	1 & 2.	1 & 2.	1, 2, 3.
London (King's Cross) ..	dep. ..	10 30	9 30	11 0	..	5 45	7 30 ..
Peterborough ..	dep. ..	6 0	10 0	11 13	1 15	4 0	7 32
Grantham fr. Sth. r. ..	7 12	11 38	11 57	1 0	5 40	11 10	..
..		1, 2, 3.	1 and 2.	1 & 2.	1 & 2.	1 & 2.	1, 2, 3.
GRANTHAM ..	dep. 9 0	12 7	2 15	3 50	8 27	12 50	3 0
Huntington ..	..	9 21	12 27	2 36	4 11	8 47	1 11 32 26
Ancester ..	..	9 40	12 45	2 55	4 30	9 5	1 30 3 45
SLEAFORD I.O.D. ..	arr. ..	morn.	after.	after.	after.	after.	after. after.

* Trains stop at Honington by signal only when there are Passengers.

† Third Class on Monday only.

FROM SLEAFORD.

Miles from

sions, odious vices, petted education from birth, altogether unfit them for the simple and robust habits of soldiers. A crime the commission of which would brand a Rajpoot with indelible infamy in the estimation of his comrades might be perpetrated by one of this priestly order with but slight, if any, diminution of esteem; to such a degree can bigotry among them blind the judgment. This sect are generally the originators and fomenters of discord and sedition."

Such has been the composition, to a large extent, of the Bengal army, and we have seen the results in the unparalleled cruelties and infamies which they have committed—the ruthless massacre of officers, the violation and murder of helpless Englishwomen, and the slaughter of young children. But, though the voice of warning was raised, no one regarded it; and the English officers themselves, with few exceptions, appear to have been as ignorant of what was coming as Leadenhall-street itself.

"Of late years," continues Colonel Hodgson, in the same remarkable pamphlet, "the advantages of the native commissioned grade have been very much increased, both in an honorary and pecuniary degree, yet still without success in creating either a proper dignified conception of his position, or of its responsibilities. It is a very painful fact, forced upon attention by numerous circumstances, that this benevolent consideration of Government for the condition of the native officer should have failed in animating him to a more zealous and conscientious execution of his professional obligations to the State. On all occasions of discontent and insubordination caballing how very rare is it to see a native officer come forward in a firm and unequivocal manner to disclose what has come to his knowledge, and thereby evince a becoming consciousness of the duty he owes to his own rank, and to the Government which conferred it? It would be the height of credulity to imagine the possibility of evil intention existing in the lines without his most entire cognition; and therefore, by failing in moral energy, he virtually becomes an accomplice, shrinking from the manly performance of his duty as a commissioned officer, which imperatively requires a prompt disclosure of such seditious designs. It is lamentable to know that with his increased rank he acquires not the slightest perception of his increased responsibility. He still remains in all his feelings and sentiments a common soldier, and seldom assumes the moral tone of a commissioned officer."

And, while such is the character of the native soldier and the native officer, what is the character, but too often, of the British officer placed over both? Upon this point Colonel Hodgson speaks with authority, and confirms in a striking manner the truth of the reiterated complaints made by the late gallant Sir Charles Napier—a true soldier and a true general, if ever there were one.

"It is chiefly (says Colonel Hodgson) upon the zeal, loyalty, competency, and conciliatory deportment of the European officers that the efficiency and allegiance of the Sepahies must depend. The British officer of the native army must always look upon himself as a very closely-connected part of it; should he in the smallest degree alienate himself from the men, or in any way evince by his demeanour that their interests and professional honour are something distinct from his, or superciliously neglect to become acquainted with all the circumstances of those under his command, he is deficient in a most essential portion of his official qualifications. Unless he is familiar with all their habits and peculiarities, and properly mindful of their just rights and requirements, it is impossible that he can exercise any personal influence amidst trials and dangers, or prove capable of animating them during the arduous and trying scenes of war."

Did this bond of union between the officer and his men exist in the Bengal army? Colonel Hodgson says:—

"The European subaltern officer of the native army too generally looks upon the performance of regimental duties as a task, irksome, if not humiliating. He has very little ambition to acquire the character of a good regimental officer. He has scarcely joined the corps when his every effort is strained to quit it, so as to escape from what he is apt to pronounce drudgery and thralldom."

To be a staff officer, or to be employed in civil service, is often the ambition of a man who is fit for nothing but a regimental officer.

"The existing craving," continues our authority, "for staff employ has become such an unreflecting passion in the native army as to weaken all proper sense of regimental obligations. In these days, officers of the native army know but little personally of their men, still less of what is going on around them in the lines of their respective regiments. That bond of union founded on an interchange of reciprocal regard and esteem which marked in former times the almost clanlike intercourse subsisting between the sepahie and his British officer now scarcely exists. A wide chasm separates the European officer from his native comrade, a gulf in which the dearest interests of this army may be entombed, unless a radical change of relations between the parties is introduced."

"At the present moment the Sepahies naïvely ask if the 'Sahib' who now come to India are of different caste to those of former days? The question is an unpleasing commentary upon the altered tone they feelingly perceive, as exhibited towards them by the new-comers.

"Young officers are often prone to denounce and contemn Sepahies as 'black fellows'; but, unless this fatal error is early rectified, such young officers never succeed; they become intensely unpopular, whereby their value to the service is worse than nothing, inasmuch as their presence is irritating to the feelings of the men, and hurtful to the public weal. Asiatics are most implacable in their resentments, and rarely forget or forgive injuries and slights."

We have quoted enough on this point to prove but too clearly one of the many causes which, in all probability, produced this frightful mutiny. On the religious part of the question we may have more to say hereafter.

We have elsewhere expressed ourselves upon some of the aspects of the great Indian mutiny—upon the serious task which the British people and Government have to perform in quelling it—and upon some of the many causes which have tended to produce the outbreak. In this place we desire to say a few words upon another, and the most hideous, part of the subject;—upon the atrocities which have been committed by the native soldiery upon the persons of Englishmen, women, and children. In this land of ours, where opinion is happily free, and where absurdity of every kind finds its apostles and believers, it was to have been expected that even the blood-thirsty miscreants of Bengal would find, not perhaps defenders, but people to plead for mercy towards them. The cry of cant of humanity, or we should say humanitarianism, has been raised; and well-meaning men have begun to deprecate severity as alike unworthy of our power, and impolitic, if we would retain India. The answer of the people of Great Britain to such appeals will we are certain, be that the time for mercy has not come, and that stern, implacable, unrelenting justice must be done upon the fiendish

villains who have disgraced the name of man. For such crimes as have been committed by the Bengal army there must be no mercy until a terrible example shall have been made; and if there be any manhood, as we are sure there is, among the Englishmen who have survived the bloody atrocities of the mutiny, we should hope that such an example has already been made as will strike terror into India for ages yet to come. We might pass over the dastardly murders of British officers, stabbed in the back, and afterwards hacked to pieces, like poor Sir Norman Leslie, as incidents horrible in themselves, but neither unprecedented nor unnatural in the first fury of a military outbreak; but what do those who cry out for mercy to such wretches say of the murder of helpless babes and unoffending women? and of the almost incredible indignities and cruelties committed upon English ladies—cruelties so horrible that their mere mention is almost an offence in itself? The heart sickens to read, or even to think, of such crimes. At Allahabad the mob and soldiery burned a whole family alive—three generations of Englishmen—grandfather, father and mother, and children. They killed another family literally by inches, cutting off their noses, ears, fingers, and toes. They violated mothers in the presence of their children, and afterwards killed both the mothers and the children. At Bareilly the bungalows of the English were burnt to the ground; and forty persons, of whom more than one-half were women and children, were put to the sword in the vain endeavour to escape from the flames. At Shajeehanpore the mutiny broke out on a Sunday evening, when the unsuspecting English were attending Divine service. The church was surrounded by the mutineers, and every man, woman, and child was murdered, and the heads and feet of women and children strewn about the road. At Jhansi the women were publicly violated and as publicly murdered and hacked into pieces. In Delhi six European ladies had taken refuge in a room: one of them, very young and beautiful, concealed herself under a sofa. The other five were subjected to violation by the hell-hounds of the mutiny, and then beheaded. The blood trickled under the sofa, and the young lady concealed there betrayed herself by uttering a shriek. She was seized, and, less happy even than those who had been slaughtered in her presence, was taken to the harem of the mock King of Delhi. Little children of a year old were caught by the soldiery from the arms of their mothers or nurses, and thrown up into the air amid brutal shouts, and caught on the point of bayonets as they were falling, or hacked at with swords or tulwars. One family, that of the Beresfords, consisting of a father, mother, and six babes, were murdered; the throats of the children being cut with pieces of glass to increase their sufferings. At Raee some of the fugitives from Delhi met with treatment equally revolting. One wretch had seized a lady from Delhi, stripped her, violated, and then murdered her in the most cruel manner, first cutting off her breasts. Another lady who had hidden herself under a bridge was treated in the same manner, then hewed into palpitating morsels, and her mangled remains thrown out on the road. A party of fugitives from Delhi found a pair of boots, evidently those of a girl six or seven years of age, with the feet in them. They had been cut off just above the ankle.

We select these facts at random from the Indian newspapers and the private correspondence published in London, and could add other details as incredible, but, unfortunately, as true. And shall there be mercy to such fiends? The public voice of England demands JUSTICE—swift, sudden, and terrible. Such justice will be the only mercy, and it will be mercy, real and well deserved, to every Englishman, and Englishwoman, and English babe, yet living in India, or destined hereafter to go there. When the mutiny shall have been effectually suppressed—when the Kings of Delhi and Oude shall have been hanged or shot for their complicity in it—when every man taken with arms in his hands shall have been submitted to the retributive punishment of the sword which he has invoked—perhaps it may be time to talk of clemency. In the interval the public demands justice, and, however much malingering and puling mock philanthropists may drivel, will treat mercy as an anachronism.

THE COURT.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

COWES, Thursday.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French arrived off Osborne this morning at a few minutes after nine o'clock in the Imperial steam-yacht *La Reine Hortense*. At eight o'clock *La Reine Hortense* was sighted off the Nab light, and, immediate intimation having been dispatched to Osborne, the Royal pony phaetons were ordered, and shortly afterwards her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, proceeded to the Queen's private pier at Mead's Hole.

Count Persigny, who had arrived at East Cowes from Portsmouth during the night, to welcome his illustrious master, was summoned to the pier by Colonel Phipps; and his Excellency, accompanied by Sir Richard Mayne, Chief Police Commissioner of the metropolis, was promptly in attendance.

The Imperial yacht, with the tricolour at the main, arrived off Mead's Hole at a quarter after nine o'clock. The Prince Consort and Prince Alfred went off in the barge of the *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht, which was at anchor in the roadstead, and were on board the Imperial yacht before she had come to her moorings.

The Emperor and Empress were on deck, and received their Royal Highnesses with much cordiality. The Prince Consort invited their Imperial Majesties to go ashore in the barge of the *Victoria and Albert*, and the Emperor and Empress, having accepted the invitation, embarked, and were presently brought alongside the Queen's pier, where her Majesty, with the Princesses, was waiting to receive their illustrious guests.

The Queen embraced the Empress with much affection, and received the Emperor very graciously.

After a few words of welcome salutation her Majesty requested the Emperor and Empress to enter her own carriage, and, seated side by side with the Empress, with the Emperor and the Prince Consort *vis-à-vis*, the Imperial and Royal party drove through the pleasant glades of Osborne to the marine palace of her Majesty.

Count Persigny and the ladies and gentlemen of the Imperial Court followed in two other pony phaetons.

Prince Alfred rode on horseback.

On reaching Osborne their Imperial Majesties retired to the apartments prepared for their reception, to recover from the fatigues of a long sea voyage, extending over nearly ten hours, and following on a public reception and municipal ball at Havre on the preceding evening.

In the afternoon their Imperial Majesties embarked in the *Victoria and Albert*, and cruised with her Majesty and the Prince Consort in the direction of the Nab light.

The Emperor and Empress will remain the guests of her Majesty until Monday next.

The Court will go to Balmoral for six weeks' sojourn on the 21st inst.

The Queen of the Netherlands left town for Manchester and Liverpool on Monday last, and has since gone on to Scotland, to pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, at Hamilton Palace.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"INDIA" is the only question of the day, and in its presence all domestic matters are dwarfed into insignificance. The Indian map is on every table, and the fragmentary intelligence which is published between the mails is eagerly devoured, though, unhappily, it contains little but narratives of the most hideous character. The mutiny has brought out, in a fearful light, the real character of the votaries of Brahma and of Mahomet, the sleek savages whom we have been adulating and petting. Scarcely a letter arrives that does not bring details of their atrocities too horrible for print. Not merely have Englishmen been murdered in the most treacherous and cowardly manner, but Englishwomen, and their little children, have undergone ferocities compared to which murder were mercy. It is almost too horrible to read such things, and to recollect that while they were going on, while the victims were actually shrieking in the hands of their murderers, statesmen at home were making speeches about the civilisation of India, and taking credit to the India Company for its "improvements" and "humane administration," and Exeter Hall religionists were talking of our dear Indian brethren. Strangely contrast with this miserable and mocking twaddle the letters which pour down upon the Calcutta newspapers from officers and others who have escaped the massacres, and have but one wish—to avenge them a thousandfold. The terrible vengeance which they are prepared to take will be unparalleled in the history of retribution. "O for the moment when we get our bayonets within the last yard from the ruffians!" writes one. "Three hundred took refuge in a scrae," writes another, "and fought hard, but our fellows dashed in, and left not one alive." Nor is this only the feeling of young men excited to frenzy by the atrocities perpetrated on the helpless. Sternly and unhesitatingly superior officers are doing the dread work wherever the mutineers are found, and gibbet and cannon are avenging our slaughtered women and children. The dreadful operation, "blowing away from the gun," is striking terror into the population, and its effects upon the spectators are described as "convulsing." A contemporary deprecates a "maudlin" tone in which these just and necessary chastisements are beginning to be spoken of. We have noticed nothing of the kind in the Indian journals. The tidings of the massacres were everywhere received with an intense expression of execration; and the British soldiery may be well assured that they are regarded as the ministers of British vengeance, and are not expected to "do their work negligently."

The Parliamentary Session is, to use the hackneyed term, moribund. It is, however, refreshing to hear the Premier's buoyant and semi-defiant answers to Chancery barristers and other delicate creations who announce themselves as wearied out, and gasping for fresh air. He "has sat till the middle of September," he "will not consider that a bill cannot pass this Session until a majority shall have rejected it on its final stage." The vigorous veteran has small compassion on effeminacy. The Divorce Bill is making its way, despite the professional opposition of a certain portion of the clergy, who are, in this respect, Romanist, treating matrimony as a sacrament. Small and large obstacles are perpetually thrust in the way of the measure, but Sir Richard Bethell is accustomed to fighting, and gives very good measure of sarcasm and contumely in return for what he receives. Mr. Gladstone is the only man who exchanges taunt with him and does not come off worst. Lord John Russell's Committee for inquiring into the Parliamentary oath has been appointed, and includes all the gentlemen "of the long robe"—a phrase which sounds like slipslop, but which has a vitality, for it excludes attorneys. There has been little else of note, except that Hampstead Heath—"land coveted by the public"—appears to be again imperilled, though Sir T. Wilson's outcry friends avow that it is neither within his will nor his power to inclose this favourite metropolitan breathing-place.

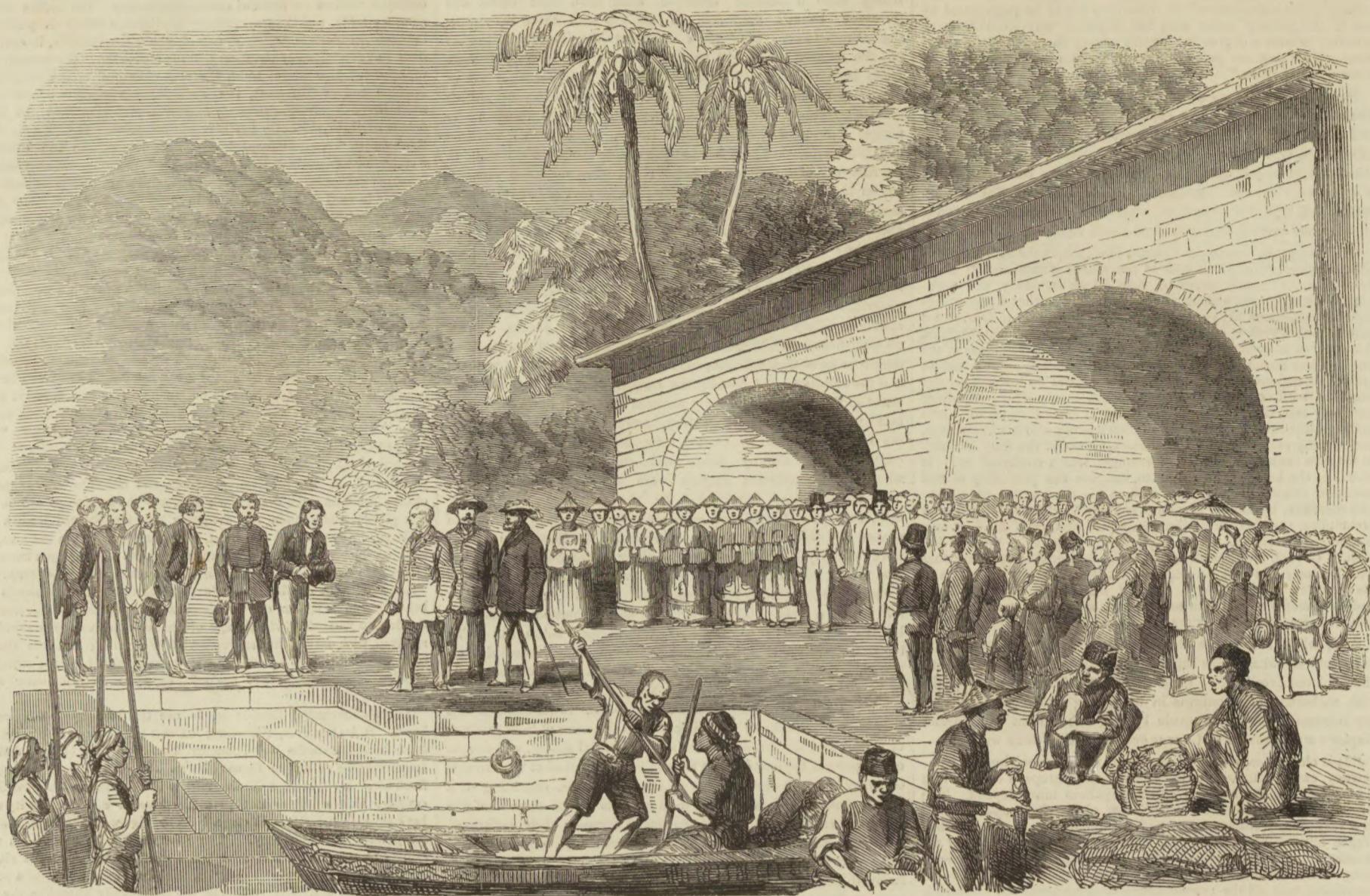
The visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French is most strictly private, and every precaution is observed to prevent undesirable visitors from penetrating to the presence of the French Sovereign. Persons who affect to know everthing state that the topics of conversation between his Majesty and our own Queen will have comprised India, the Danubian Principalities, and the fall of Redschid Pacha; the extradition question, as involving the fate of Mazzini and Ledru Rollin; the intrigues of Russia, and the destiny of Spain. We do not profess to know how far this programme will have been carried out, but any and all of these points may well occupy the attention of the rulers of France and England.

The electric telegraph experiment is now begun, and the squadron with the cable is at Valentia, whose capital harbour allows vessels to sail in or out in any wind. Those intrusted with the charge of the expedition are full of hopeful confidence, while "prophets of ill" at home express, on grounds alleged to be scientific, opposite opinions as to the success of the attempt. The singularly-interesting feature in the affair is that while there is success we shall know of it hour by hour, and, should mischance occur, the instant cessation of communication will leave the out-sailing navigators nothing to tell us on their return. But it is reasonable as well as pleasant to hope for the best, and that the Queen will be enabled to send electric greetings to Mr. Buchanan, even though her Majesty should not deem it necessary to personate an angelic messenger, and in that character deliver the text curiously suggested by one of the most amiable authors of the day for the initiatory message.

Intimation has been received of the death of M. Eugène Sue. His prosperity was a remarkable one. He wrote divers novels, generally dull as well as immoral, and then came forth with what he was pleased to call the "Mysteries of Paris," which were, in fact, cleverly-exaggerated descriptions of the habits and haunts of the dangerous classes, mingled with a narrative as improbable as could be conceived. But the infusion of truth throughout the book not only saved but vivified it, and the author became a celebrity, kept a splendid house, and talked Socialistic cant, while actually one of the most luxurios and exclusive of Protectionists. "The Juif Errant" he considered his masterpiece, but readers generally will not be found to agree with him. Despite the conventional compliments which it is the fashion to shower upon every hearse, we must be permitted, in the interest of truth and of morality, to say that neither M. Sue's works nor his other teaching contain lessons that could not well have been spared by the age.

Our Parliamentary record has now to tell of nine expulsions by Election Committees, the last being in the case of Mr. Auchmuty Glover, returned for Beverley, whose qualification is not only declared insufficient, but is adverted to by the Committee in terms of considerable significance. The somewhat sudden demise of Mr. Muntz leaves Birmingham vacant, and the city of gunmakers is to be addressed by the champion of peace, Mr. Bright.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—M. de Thouvenel, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, having received orders to break off diplomatic relations with the Porte if the Moldavian elections were not declared null and void, suspended relations with the Porte on Thursday week, and prepared to leave Constantinople. To prevent that step the Sultan changed his Ministers. Mustapha Pacha (of Crete) is appointed Grand Vizier; Aali Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Redschid Pacha (ex-Grand Vizier), President of the Tanzimat; Kiamil Pacha (of Jeddah), Seraskier.



EMBARKATION OF THE EARL OF ELGIN AT PENANG FOR CHINA.

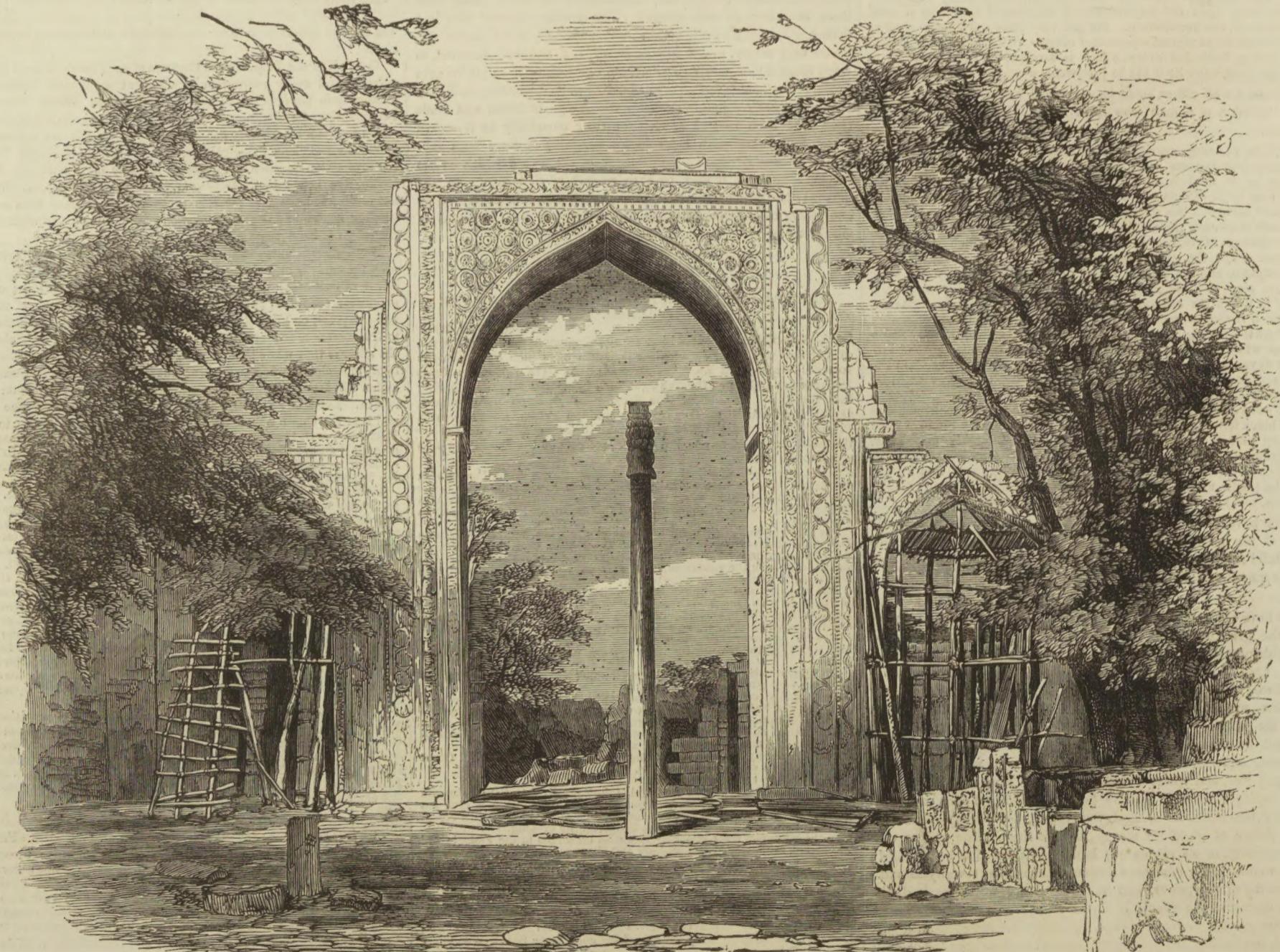
LORD ELGIN'S MISSION TO CHINA.

(From a Correspondent.)

ON Sunday, the 31st of May, the steamer *Singapore*, with the Earl of Elgin and the Hon. General Ashburnham on board, anchored off Penang at 11 p.m., on his way to China.

At daylight on the following morning his Lordship and General Ashburnham, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Bruce, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Loch, and Capt. Muloch, A.D.C., landed under a salute of nineteen guns, and were received at the jetty by Mr. Lewis, the Resident Councillor, and some of the officials of Penang. Anxious during their short stay to see as much of the island as possible, the party proceeded

at once on ponies to the top of the hill, which commands a magnificent panoramic view of the whole island. The narrow strait which separates it from the mainland is dotted with hilly islets clothed in the rich verdure of the tropics, whilst beyond lies the province of Wellesley, covered with dense jungle, through which wind sluggish rivers, with here and there a clearing betokening a sugar-plantation.



RUINED ARCH NEAR THE KOTUB MINAR, DELHI.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—(SEE PAGE 138.)

A large number of gentlemen were assembled at the house of Mr. Lewis to meet his Lordship at breakfast on his return from the hill, after which two deputations of Chinese merchants came to pay their respects. They were dressed in loose silk robes of dark blue, with conical-shaped caps, and one of their number wore the brass button which distinguishes a Mandarin. The countenances of these gentlemen wore a smiling and self-satisfied expression, and they seemed much pleased with the few words which Lord Elgin addressed to them. They preceded him to the jetty to witness his departure, where they may be observed in the accompanying Sketch, drawn up in line; beyond them are policemen holding each other's batons to keep back a miscellaneous crowd, composed of Chinese, Malays, Moormen, Malabars, Bengalese, Cingalese, and Sumatrans, whose various national characteristics, marked by their different manners and costume, rendered the scene singularly novel and picturesque.

The *Singapore* got under way in the course of the afternoon, and reached Singapore on the morning of the 3rd June. General Ashburnham and staff immediately proceeded to Hong-Kong, while Lord Elgin remains at Singapore to await the arrival of the *Shannon*.

THE PESHAWUR GUIDES.

THIS corps was raised in 1846, under the direction of Sir Henry Lawrence, and then consisted of one troop and two companies. Their peculiar duties were those of spies, surveyors, intelligencers, as well as fighting men, and served under the immediate orders of the Board of Administration at Lahore during the Sikh war, in 1848-49, and were found to be so useful and did such good service that they were in-



PESHAWUR GUIDE.

creased to six companies and three troops, and for the last seven years have been employed on the Peshawur frontier, and been engaged frequently on that disturbed border. The constitution of this regiment is peculiar, and differs greatly from any other corps in India. The first company consists of Dogruv (hill men from Goolab Sing's territory); the second company of Pathans (or the inhabitants of the country between the Indus and Cabool); the third company of Punjabe Mussulmen; the fourth company of Afreede; the fifth company of

Goorkahs; and the sixth company of Sikhs. The first troop of Pathans; the second of Persians and Afghans; the third of Sikhs. Each troop and company is headed by a native officer of its own peculiar tribe. The emulation between them is great, they keep up their nationality, and vie with each other in behaving well, both in the presence of the enemy and in quarters. Mutiny amongst them is next to impossible, as whichever tribe pretended to disobey the orders of their European officers the other tribes would be only too glad of an opportunity to assist their officers against them. They have now been sent to Delhi, and there is little doubt but that they will be found as useful during the present emergency as they have always been. Government would do well to have more, if not all, of their regiments of the same constitution: mutinous combinations would then be prevented, which it is impossible to do when their army contains 50,000 men of the same caste.

CHANDNEE CHAUk, DELHI.

THE principal street in modern Delhi is called Chandnee Chauk (Silver-street). On the left side of it, a little beyond a large tree, are two small gilt domes, belonging to the Mosque of Roschim-ud-Dowlah, of great interest from the fact of Nadir Shah, in 1738, when he plundered Delhi, having seated himself upon the roof, and, drawing his sword, desired the massacre should continue till he sheathed it. When 100,000 of the inhabitants had been slaughtered, and the Emperor of Delhi, Mahomed Shah, threw himself at his feet, the tyrant returned his sword to his scabbard, and the carnage ceased.

On the distant rising ground to the left stands the Eade-gah, where the festival of Buckrah Eade and others are celebrated.

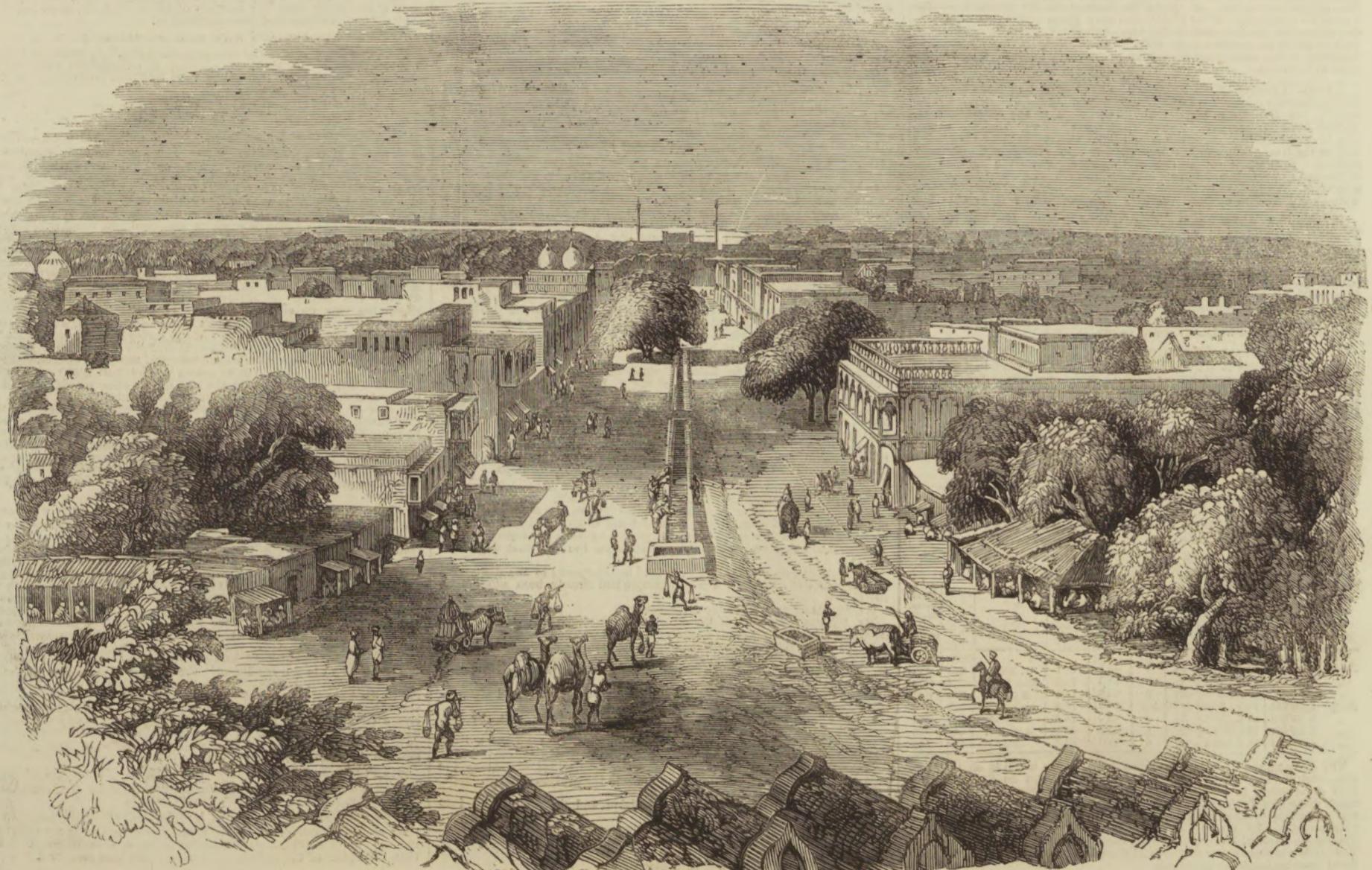
It is difficult from the present appearance of modern Delhi to form an accurate idea of what it formerly was; but the splendour of some of the buildings within the town, and the extensive ruins without, lead one to imagine what it might have been; and history furnishes accounts of its former wealth. The palace was built at an expense of nearly £1,000,000 sterling. There are still the remains of a throne, called the Peacock Throne, which in 1635 was mounted the first time by

Shah Jehan on the birth of a grandson; it had been seven years building, and the jewels alone which decorated it cost £1,250,000 sterling. The revenue of the kingdom at one time amounted to nearly £40,000,000 sterling.

In January, 1738, Nadir Shah (or Khuli Khan) crossed the Attock



THE KOTUB MINAR, NEAR DELHI.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



CHANDNEE CHAUk (SILVER-STREET), DELHI.

into Hindostan with an army of 270,000 men, composed of Persians, Huzzabash, and Georgians. He encountered M^{oh}ammed Shah near Karnaul, and defeated his army of 200,000 men and 5000 carriage guns with great slaughter, and on the 8th of March entered Delhi as conqueror. In May he quitted Hindostan, by Lahore, and carried with him plunder to the amount of £87,000,000 sterling, and his army took away £12,000,000 sterling more; besides which £25,000,000 sterling were paid to his army while at Delhi; making a total of £124,000,000 sterling. There were also taken away 1000 elephants, 7000 fine horses, 10,000 camels, 130 writers, 200 masons, 300 stonemasons, and 200 carpenters. It is estimated that during the five months Nadir Shah and his army occupied the country they destroyed 200,000 inhabitants.

We have to thank Lieut.-Colonel Luard for the accompanying View of Chandnee Chank, and from his popular work, "Views in India," we have quoted the foregoing historical details.

THE KOTUB MINAR.

This celebrated wonder of the district of Delhi is placed nine miles south of the capital. It is thus described by Mr. Thornton, in his recently-published "Gazetteer of India":—

It tapers regularly from the base to the cupola, which, according to Franklin, is capable of containing a dozen persons. The exterior is for a great part of the height adorned by fluting, there being twenty-seven projections, alternately round and angular. The column is surrounded by four balconies or galleries, supported by large stone brackets, and having small battlements, which, while they have an ornamental effect, afford some slight security to those who venture on such a giddy footing. In 1803 the column was injured by lightning and earthquake; and either from those causes, or from the more gradual influence of time, many stones on the west side have been displaced, so as to cause a vertical crack in the staircase and central pillar. A British officer of engineers has repaired the damage to a considerable extent, and has performed the task with great architectural skill. According to Bacon, the undertaking was a very bold one, as a very large portion of the masonry at the base of the pillar must have been removed before the new could be substituted. "The native masons," he observes, "generally a most hardy and adventurous set, were with the greatest possible difficulty brought to put their hands to the labour."

Upon the adjoining page is engraved a curious specimen of the architecture of the district situated near the Kotub.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MR. WATKIN AT GREAT YARMOUTH.—The borough of Yarmouth is in a state of great excitement on the subject of the recent election inquiry, and the consequent unseating of the members, Messrs. McCullagh and Watkin. On Thursday, after the adverse decision of the Parliamentary Committee (of which Lord March, the eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, was chairman), Mr. Watkin was accompanied to Yarmouth by several of his leading supporters. He was met at the railway station by several thousands of people, who gave him a most enthusiastic welcome; and on his entering a carriage to proceed to the hotel, the horses were taken out, and the vehicle was drawn in procession round the town, to the Star Hotel. Mr. Watkin addressed an immense assemblage of people from the balcony of the hotel; and in the evening, another great open-air meeting took place, at which it was estimated that 12,000 persons were present. Mr. Gourlay presided, and Mr. Watkin spoke for two hours and a half. A resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the meeting deeply regretted the decision of the Election Committee, by which the borough has been most unfairly and unjustly deprived of the services of its two esteemed and valued representatives, and appointed a committee to take immediate steps to secure the return of two Liberals at the election, whenever it may occur. There is a great feeling of exasperation at the unjust decision of the Committee, which is well known to have been a packed one, with a strong Tory bias.—The Liberal candidates, Messrs. Young and Mellor, are pursuing their canvass, with every probability of success. The Conservative candidates are Sir E. Lacon and the Hon. Ernest Duncombe.

GRAND FETE IN NUNEHAM PARK.—This fete, which we announced last week, in aid of the Great Western Railway Widows' and Orphans' Society, was held on Tuesday, in Nuneham Park, the seat of G. G. Harcourt, Esq., and the Countess Frances Waldegrave. Owing to the great facilities offered by the Great Western Railway Company, and the proximity of the park to Oxford, the undertaking was a complete success, there being upwards of 20,000 persons present. The beautiful park and gardens were unrestrictedly opened to the visitors. Dancing was carried on throughout the day. The tradesmen of Oxford, Abingdon, and other towns considerably closed their shops early in the morning, and gave their assistants an opportunity of joining in the general holiday. The result of the fete will be a substantial addition to the funds of the excellent railway society.

A PUBLIC DINNER to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, the recently-elected M.P. for the city of Oxford, is announced to take place in the Townhall, Oxford, on Thursday next, August 13.

VISIT OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS TO MANCHESTER.—At the beginning of the week the members of this society and their friends began to arrive in Manchester, for the purpose of visiting the Exhibition. The members of the society visited the Exhibition in their individual capacity, except on Friday (yesterday), when a dinner was held in one of the refreshment-rooms, at which Mr. Thomas Bazley presided.—The Executive Committee of the Exhibition have given notice that on Saturday afternoon (to-day), and on the two succeeding Saturday afternoons, visitors are to be admitted at 6d. each. It is calculated that four hundred members of this society and their friends were in Manchester towards the close of the week.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Closely following upon the Lundhill catastrophe comes a similar one, involving the sacrifice of more than thirty lives, at the Heys Colliery, Ashton-under-Lyne. On Friday (last week) there was an explosion in one of the workings of this mine, from thirty to forty men being in it at the time; only one has been got out alive, and he is dangerously injured. Nothing is yet mentioned to give a clue to the cause of the explosion. A number of lamps have been found, but all of them were unopened. A public subscription has been commenced for the unfortunate widows and orphans of those who have lost their lives by the explosion.

AT Maidstone Assizes, on Friday (last week), George Keble Edwards, described as a farm-labourer, was tried for the murder of his brother Thomas. The prisoner was a lazy fellow, doing nothing to help his parents, with whom he lived; and, his brother having remonstrated with him, he got extremely angry. The next morning (the brothers having been left together in their bed-room over night) Thomas was found with his head almost chopped to pieces, groaning and insensible, in which condition he continued till he died. The defence set up was, that the prisoner was not quite sane, but the jury found him guilty. Sentence of death was passed without hope of mercy.

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENON.—A block of pure crystalline ice, weighing nearly 25 lb., was discovered on Monday week in a meadow belonging to Mr. Warner, in the neighbourhood of Cricklewood. On the day prior a storm passed over the spot. Mezey, in his "History of France," mentions a block of the weight of 100 lb., that fell during a thunderstorm, in the year 1510.

At Dublin, on Tuesday, the grand jury found true bills against Spollen for the murder of Mr. Little. The trial was fixed for Friday (yesterday).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		MILES IN 24 HOURS.	INCHES			
	Barometer- Corrected.	Temp. of air at 10 A.M.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	Movement at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement at 10 P.M.	
July 29	30°103	64°1	52°5	68	4	49°1	76°1	W. N.W.	260	0'000	
" 30	30°014	64°4	51°9	73	3	52°5	73°9	ESE S. SW.	225	0'002	
31	30°052	63°8	56°9	67	5	62°8	77°4	SW. W.	278	0'002	
Aug. 1	30°063	66°5	58°9	78	10	58°4	74°9	SW.	219	0'000	
" 2	30°091	68°2	58°2	72	6	62°4	76°6	SSW. W.	259	0'000	
" 3	30°000	72°1	55°5	58	1	53°1	85°9	N. S. SW.	203	0'000	
" 4	29°913	71°5	59°2	67	6	59°3	82°7	SW.	159	0'000	

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula, and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

The remaining business was then disposed of.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA.

Lord PANMURE brought in a bill authorising the Government to embody the militia, if found necessary, during the recess. The estimated expenses of this proceeding were £200,000. The Secretary for War added that it was proposed to add ten battalions to the strength of the army, raising the home regiments from 900 to 1000 effective force, and those in India from 1000 to 1200.—The Earl of HARDWICKE complained that the Government were always behind time. The proposed augmentation ought to have been made a month ago.—After some remarks from Earl GRANVILLE and the Earl of DERBY, the bill was read a first time.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Lord BROUHAM moved for a return of the number of electors in counties and boroughs of the United Kingdom, and took occasion to delineate in detail the features of the bill for Parliamentary reform which he should like to see introduced. The ideal of his measure was, he said, rather to extend and purify the existing Reform Act, which had worked so well, than to adopt any new principle of representation.—Earl GRANVILLE having briefly spoken, the returns were ordered.

The Earl of HARDWICKE complained of irregularities in the postal service to Australia, and charged the Government with negligence in the matter.—The Duke of ARGYLL explained, and the Earl of DERBY rejoined to the explanation. The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE MILITIA.

Lord PALMERSTON, after bringing up a supplemental estimate for the army, stated that in the prospect of a necessity arising to embody the militia, wholly or partially, during the recess, a bill for that purpose would be laid before Parliament that evening, by the Secretary for War, in the House of Peers.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

The other orders having been postponed on the motion of Lord Palmerston.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved for a Select Committee to consider whether the Act 5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 62, is applicable to oaths appointed by law to be taken by members of the House of Commons at the table previously to their taking their seats; and in what manner the said Act can be so applied, and to report their observations thereon to the House. After describing the circumstances under which the enactment in question was passed, and the purpose it was intended to serve, the noble Lord contended that its provisions included the oaths appointed to be taken by members of Parliament. The statute authorised any court of law, assembly, or constituted body, who might be empowered to administer oaths, to form them in the manner most binding upon the consciences of the takers. If there were a doubt on this point, he submitted that it ought to be given in favour of the Jews, who had been barred out from the enjoyment of their undoubted privileges by the stringent interpretation of another Act not designed to impose upon them any disabilities. He did not, however, wish to prejudge the question, proposing only to refer it to a Select Committee, comprising twenty-five of the most eminent representatives of all parties, as well as all the legal members of the House.

Sir F. THESIGER announced that he should not challenge a division on the motion for a Select Committee. He remarked, however, upon the singular character of the discovery that had been made, in finding a clause in a long-existing Act of Parliament by which an object could be at once attained, for whose accomplishment constant efforts had been made in vain during the ten last Sessions. The hon. and learned member then examined the tone of the Act alluded to, expressing an opinion that it would not authorise the House to admit Baron Rothschild to his seat without the assent of the Peers. The proposed Committee, he observed, was cumbersome in dimensions, and one-sided in constitution. It contained nineteen members known to approve of the admission of Jews to Parliament. When the names were proposed he should endeavour to procure a more equal apportionment of the panel.

After a few words from Colonel FRENCH and Mr. GARNETT,

Lord PALMERSTON intimated his assent to the motion, believing that the subject was one requiring investigation.

The motion for appointing the Select Committee having been agreed to,

On the following motion, respecting the constitution of the Committee, a prolonged and confused discussion ensued. Ultimately the motion was thrown into the following shape:—"That the Committee consist of twenty-five members, nominated by the House, and of all gentlemen of the legal profession, members of the House."

Mr. BENTINCK opposed the motion, and a division was called, but none took place, the question being carried in the affirmative.

The nomination of the Committee was then proceeded with, but on the first name—that of Lord Palmerston—being proposed, remonstrances were urged by Mr. Newdegate against such rapid movements, and Lord J. Russell consented to postpone striking the panel until the following evening. The debate was accordingly adjourned.

BEVERLEY ELECTION.

Mr. J. A. SMITH reported from the Beverley Election Committee that Mr. E. A. Glover was unduly elected, and the election void so far as that gentleman was concerned. The Committee had also resolved that certain proceedings on the part of Mr. Glover should be referred to the Attorney-General.

PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The House then resumed a discussion in Committee of the Probate and Letters of Administration Bill, and the remainder of the sitting was chiefly occupied in settling the clauses by which compensation was secured to the existing class of proctors.

Resuming at an advanced hour, the House disposed of the remaining orders of the day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

A number of bills on the notice paper were advanced respectively through the pending stage of progress.

Lord BROUHAM presented a petition on the subject of education, which he accompanied by some remarks.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the early sitting of the House considerable progress was made in advancing legislative business, a long list of bills being discussed and forwarded a stage. The paper was cleared before the hour arrived for suspending proceedings.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS COMMITTEE.

In the evening, Lord J. RUSSELL moved the nomination of his Select Committee to consider the effect of the Act 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62, upon Parliamentary oaths. The names proposed (in addition to all other hon. members belonging to the legal profession) were—Viscount Palmerston, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Walpole, Sir J. Pakington, Lord John Russell, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Sir F. Thesiger, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Stanley, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Henley, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Malins, Mr. Headlam, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Napier, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. Cobbett.

Sir F. THESIGER, after stating that he should himself be unable to attend the Committee, moved an amendment, with the view of omitting the names of Mr. Dillwyn, Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord Stanley, and Sir F. Kelly, substituting those of Mr. Rolt, Lord Hotham, Mr. Hildyard, and Mr. Wigman.

Considerable discussion followed respecting the constitution of the Committee. At length the names of Sir F. Kelly and Sir F. Thesiger himself having been struck out, Mr. Rolt included in the panel, and an understanding come to that Lord J. Manners, after the notice had been given, should also be included, further opposition was withdrawn, and the Committee was nominated.

Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. R. Blakemore, in the course of the debate, protested against the one-sided composition of the Committee, declaring that it would meet only to affirm a foregone conclusion.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on this bill,

Mr. S. WARREN, after reuring at much length the objections to the measure which had already been advanced and discussed during the two nights' debate on the second reading, moved as an amendment that the House should resolve itself into Committee on the bill that day three months.

Mr. BAINES hoped that no delay would be interposed to the discussion in Committee of a measure whose principle had already been adopted by the House.

Mr. STEUART supported the amendment.

Mr. GILPIN approved of the bill, with the single exception of the clause compelling clergymen to marry divorced persons.

Mr. B. HOPE conjured the House not to disturb a law which had existed for 1200 years, and which lay at the very foundation of morality. He pointed to the numerous petitions against the bill as proof of its unpopularity.

Mr. WINGFIELD, without opposing the bill, urged various doubts respecting its operation in certain hypothetical cases.

Further arguments against the measure were advanced by Mr. COLLINS.

Mr. BUTT indicated some points on which he wished to see the bill amended; but assented to the principle on which it was founded.

Mr. GLADSTONE offered some personal explanations, defending the accuracy of certain statements he had made in the previous debate.

After a few words from Mr. POWELL,

The motion was agreed to without a division, and the House went into Committee on the bill.

A prolonged and miscellaneous discussion ensued upon the details of the measure. Clause 8 having been reached, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The remaining business was then disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

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TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART &c.

"All answers to reviewers are injudicious;" so some one said—we believe Sydney Smith; and Charles Lamb, we know, laughed at Hazlitt for replying to the *Edinburgh Review*. But the saying is not without exceptional cases; and Mr. Dickens's reply to the author of the article in the last *Edinburgh Review* on "The License of Modern Novelists" (which we print elsewhere) is a masterpiece in its way. Some few heads of Government departments are angry beyond bounds with the picture which Mr. Dickens has drawn of the Circumlocution Office; and the Circumlocution Office replies through the *Edinburgh Review*. The late editor of the *Edinburgh* being the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the present editor an able Government officer, located not far from Downing-street, the reply is principally restricted to two points—the case which the reviewer cites of Mr. Rowland Hill as a Government pet, from the very first the peculiar bantling of a libelled Government—the man whose scheme of a penny postage was from the very first watered, tended, assisted, and helped through with a liking for the scheme peculiarly noteworthy, and to be commended by all as the very thing which the Government of the country did promptly and unmistakably well. Mr. Dickens, of course, boldly and wholly differs from the reviewer, and so will Mr. Rowland Hill himself, or we are marvellously mistaken. The other point of the reply relates to the reviewer's assertion that the catastrophe of the falling houses in "Little Dorrit" was drawn from the recent fall of houses in Tottenham-court-road, which Mr. Dickens refutes by facts open at the time to the reviewer himself. In common with all literary talkers, we can safely recommend the careful reading of Mr. Dickens's reply.

Last Saturday removed from among us one of the best mezzotintos engravers that England has produced. Mr. Charles Turner is dead, at the age of eighty-three. He worked in the school of M' Ardell, of Fisher, and the Watsons, and was a worthy follower of those excellent engravers. Many of the plates in the "Liber Veritatis" of Turner came from the careful scraper of Mr. Charles Turner. Much curious and valuable information respecting the representatives of the English school of engraving has died with Mr. Turner. He was a prolific, as well as an able, artist.

We are sorry to observe that the new member for Brighton, Mr. Coningham, is more than disposed to divide the House against a renewal of the grant of £2000 for the formation of a National Gallery of British Portraits. Mr. Coningham does not care to see the portrait of a great man; Mr. Coningham would not give, he tells us, £10 for the Charnos portrait of Shakespeare, which the late Lord Ellesmere bought at the Stowe sale, in 1848, for 355 guineas, and thought cheap at the money. We can assure Mr. Coningham that the people are not with him in his uncalled-for resistance to this grant, and that his opposition on Wednesday last was in every way unworthy of him.

The publication this week of Mr. Carruthers's enlarged and corrected edition of his "Life of Pope" (and we have read it with pleasure) reminds us not unpleasantly that we are in possession of an *unpublished* letter by Pope, and one of the most important he ever wrote. The very existence of such a letter was unknown to all the poet's editor; and Mr. Carruthers, it is clear from his book, has no idea that a letter in every way so valuable may be produced, if needed, in the original. As it is the fashion to make an undue mystery about Pope materials, we purposely abstain for the present mentioning the name of the nobleman to whom the letter was addressed. Here is the letter. We have already had the pleasure of showing it to Mr. Croker:—

Monday, 9 a clock,
[5 May, 1722.]
My Lord,—Your Lordship gave me a hint in relation to what I was to say before ye Lords, and to the proper manner of answering, web I thought would be of great service to me, as well as extremely obliging in your Lordship. I shall certainly, to the best of my memory, observe it. But I have chanc to drop a paper in which I had sett it down, and where I had entered another memorandum to ask you about, which makes me wish I had found an opportunity this day, or early to-morrow, to talk to your Lordship hereon. I resolve to take any opportunity of declaring (even upon oath) how different I am from what a reputed Papist is. I could almost wish I were ask'd if I am not a Papist? Would it be proper in such a case to reply, that I don't perfectly know the import of the word, and would not answer anything that might, for ought I know, be prejudicial to me, during the bill against such, which is depending. But that if to be a Papist be to profess and hold many such tenets of faith as are ascribed to Papists, I am not a Papist; and if to be a Papist be to hold any that are averse to or destructive of the present Government, King, or Constitution, I am no Papist. I very much wish I had your Lordship's opinion a little more at large, since probably I may not be called upon this day or to-morrow. I know your humanity and particular kindness to me, and therefore will add no more, but that I am, what it is impossible for me not to be, highly sensible of it, and entirely

Yr Ldships

Most obliged

Faithful Servt A. Pope.

The letter refers to what Pope was to say before the Lords at Atherbury's trial. He fences ingeniously—was he a Papist? We will only add that the nobleman to whom the letter is addressed was one of Pope's warmest and most valuable friends.

"The Frozen Deep" is to be played twice this month at Manchester, in remembrance of Mr. Jerrold. If Mr. Dickens and his troop can secure another audience as large and as attentive as that which Bulwer's play produced for the Guild of Literature and Art, the Jerrold Fund will not require, we suppose, any further exertion on the part of the committee.

How marvellously the Archaeological Institute and Archaeological Association cross sides and figure in! Here we have had the Institute at Chester—on the ground formerly occupied (permanently, it was said) by its old enemy; and now we are to have the Association at Norwich (the proudly-chosen ground of the Institute)—Mr. Fitch fitting his mediæval marriage-rings on association fingers without the aid of the new Divorce Bill which the Attorney-General is working through the House in so many, and yet lively, stages. The Chester meeting—our well-informed friend, the *Builder*, assures us—was rather a dull affair. These archaeological meetings used not to be dull.

A REMINISCENCE OF JERROLD'S "BLACK-EYED SUSAN."—It was on Whit-Monday, June 8, 1829, that "Black-eyed Susan" was first produced at the Surrey Theatre. The house was very full, T. P. Cooke had not played here for ten years, and, besides enacting *William* in the new piece, he was the *Long Tom Coffin* in "The Pilot," as the afterpiece. The audience were hot and noisy almost throughout the evening. Now and then in a lull the seeds of wit intrusted by the author to the gardener, Mr. Buckstone, were loudly appreciated; but the early scenes of *Susan's* "heart-rending we" could not appease the clamour. By and by came the clever *dénouement*, when just previous to the execution the Captain enters with a document proving *William* to have been discharged when he committed the offence. The attentive few applauded so loudly as to silence the noisy audience; they listened and caught up the capitally-managed incident; the effect was startling and electrical—the whole audience leaped with joy, and rushed into frantic enthusiasm. Such was the commencement of the career of a drama which, in theatrical phrase, has brought more money to manager and actor than any piece of its class; but to its author a sort of *sic vos non vobis* result.

HEAT OF THE WEATHER.—Mr. T. Forster, of Brussels, who has registered the weather for fifty-three years, finds that the average heat of this summer has already no parallel, and, indeed, exceeds every other by at least seven degrees.

The *Swissure*, ninety-six days from Melbourne, with 200 passengers and 40,000 ounces of gold, has arrived.

MUSIC.

WITH the closing of the two Italian Theatres the London musical season has terminated. The Royal Italian Opera closed on Friday (last week), and Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday last. The season at both houses has been uneventful: every thing at either worthy of commemoration may be comprised in a few words. At neither house has a single new piece been performed. Even the prolific Verdi has ceased to produce, and the genius for dramatic composition, it would seem, is extinct. His music is still that which is chiefly in vogue. The "Traviata" at Her Majesty's Theatre has had a counter "Traviata" at the Lyceum; and the two charming *Viollettes*, Piccolomini and Bosio, seem, on the whole, to have been well matched in respect to attraction; though Piccolomini, it may be said, has shown herself the better actress, and Bosio the better singer. To the lovers of classical music the most interesting occurrences at Her Majesty's Theatre have been the revivals of Mozart's *chefs-d'œuvre*, "Don Giovanni," and the "Nozze di Figaro"—both got up with great care and completeness, and admirably performed; and at the other house the production of Auber's delightful "Fra Diavolo," adapted by himself to the Italian stage. At Her Majesty's Theatre three new performers—Mdlle. Spezia, Mdlle. Ortolani, and Signor Giuglini—have been introduced to the English public, and have been found worthy of their Continental renown. At the Lyceum the new performers have been Signor Neri Baraldi—a good tenor, of the second rank; and Mdlle. Victoire Balfe, whose career promises to be a brilliant one. Both houses have been well supported by the public; and Mr. Lumley's season, we have reason to believe, has been a prosperous one. At the Lyceum a prosperous season was not to be expected; Mr. Gye, as is well known, having resorted to that theatre as a *pis-aller*, to enable him to keep his establishment together, which he has done only by the help of the weekly concerts at the Crystal Palace. It is currently said that the rebuilding of Covent Garden is to be actively carried on, with a view to its being ready by the beginning of the next Opera season.

WE are to have ENGLISH OPERA during the autumn. The report, which we mentioned some time ago, is true. Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison have taken the Lyceum for three months, and are busily employed in organising a company, of which they themselves are the nucleus. Mr. Weiss is already engaged—an acquisition of great importance; and every effort, we hear, is making to form a complete and strong company. Another great acquisition, already made, is Mr. Alfred Mellon, as the musical director and *chef d'orchestre*. The instrumental band, forty strong, is selected from the bands of the Royal Italian Opera, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the Orchestral Union; and there will be a chorus of corresponding strength and quality. The répertoire will be extensive, consisting of the best English operas and operas adapted to the English stage; and it will include, we understand, an original opera of much merit, by an American composer, which has had great success in the United States. The theatre is to open on the 21st of September, and the performances will continue till about Christmas. This is satisfactory intelligence; for, if the undertaking is carried out as it promises, we may hope that it may lay a foundation for a permanent English Opera.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.—The new directors of this most pleasant theatre inaugurate their season on Monday night. An address will be delivered by Mr. Robson (not at too early a date in the evening to allow those who would hear it time for the graver duties of the Board of White Cloth), after which a production of singular interest will take place. The drama of "The Frozen Deep," recently performed before her Majesty, and honoured with the Queen's marked approbation, has called public attention to the dramatic abilities of a distinguished novelist, Mr. Wilkie Collins. Another drama, from the same pen, and called "The Lighthouse," was played with great success, a winter or two ago, at Tavistock-house, by Mr. Charles Dickens and other amateurs now performing in the first-named piece. Mr. Robson has long been desirous to place "The Lighthouse" on the public stage, and this will be done on Monday—Mr. Robson sustaining the part originally taken by Mr. Dickens. The character is one entirely apart from any which Mr. Robson has played in Wych-street, and it will, as we believe, enable this great actor to do himself justice in a line which has not hitherto been opened to him. The company has been reinforced, and among the additions are two which we note with pleasure. One is—let us postpone gallantry to business—a gentleman who makes his début in London, and whose antecedents give warrant for hoping well of him. The other is the clever and ladylike Miss Wyndham, who transfers her services from the Adelphi to the Olympic, where her earlier successes were made, and who will be found a most graceful and available recruit to the company. There is, we are glad to believe, every reason to hope that the new management will prosper. Mr. Robson himself was undeniably the support of the house under both the Farren and Wigan dynasties, and will now be able to devote untrammelled energies to the stage; while the experienced business habits of his partner, Mr. Emden, will be engaged in working the all-important, though invisible, machinery of management; and we are unaware that any of those influences which in more than one London theatre have worked to the detriment of the *ensemble*, by the discouragement of talent or attraction that might rival accidental headship, are likely to complicate the affairs of the Olympic Theatre. The management proposes to obtain, as far as possible, dramas from recognised literary men, and to cast them in the best and fairest manner, irrespective of aught but the giving the most effective representation. This principle is entitled to the approbation of the press, and any manager who endeavours to carry it out should be able to rely upon the assistance of the journalist who writes in the interest of art and of the public.

HAYMARKET.—The drama of "Black-eyed Susan" has been acted during the week, with the veteran T. P. Cooke as *William*. The reappearance of this excellent performer in his favourite part has excited quite a sensation, which is well justified by the vigour and vitality of his acting. Mr. C. Mathews is announced to appear at this theatre next Monday, when he will commence an engagement of eight nights previous to his departure for America.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LORD DERBY and Messrs. Merry and "Howard" had a capital winning time of it at Goodwood, and even Lord Exeter's colours showed twice in advance on the last day. The Cup went to a horse who was only French in name and birthplace; and it was pleasant to see Ashmull, who has suddenly become a heavy weight, win upon him "Tommy" is a great favourite with our gallant allies, who have won this race four times in eighteen years. The rider of *Pryor* certainly got clear of the collision by giving his horses so wide a berth. (It is said that he went sixty yards out of his way at one turn.) But few stable-boys of a month's standing could have shown less riding science than this "American Chifney," and Mr. Ten Brock will perhaps trust to the honour of a crack English jockey in future. It is, however, very well that the failure should have occurred while the pair were in American hands, as Brother Jonathan would never have believed that he had fair play. *Wells* declared that if he had been on *Pryor* instead of *Fisherman* at the distance he could still have won; but jockeys are fond of this sort of weighing-house talk, and after every great race there are at least five of them who "would have won, if," &c. It seems most probable that the pair will throw down the gauntlet again for the Doncaster Cup, where *Fandango* will have to give them such lumps of weight. *Pryor* is, no doubt, the better of the two, but he was in no form at Goodwood, though no horse ever ran gamier. *Blink Bonny* won in great style, and looked 10 lb. better than she did at the Derby. Unluckily the enthusiasm of the Danebury party led them into running *Anton* for the Cup, instead of meeting *Blink Bonny* in the Bentinck Memorial, and hence the public have got no line between the mare and *Ignoramus*, whose adherents are beginning to tremble. The *Ignoramus* of Doncaster will, however, be a very different animal to the fat, brown bullock we saw at Stockbridge; and the struggle between the two will bring together a crowd such as has seldom, if ever, been seen there. Brighton races so far have had little interest beyond the meeting of two *Léger* horses, *Commotion* and *Blue Jacket*, and the former gave 3lb., and won by a neck.

Sir Joseph Hawley's sale was only a poor one, and the young stock

sold for slight prices, while *Mendicant* (a failure as a brood mare) was bought in. The real *Poison* has, it is said, gone abroad, and hence Sir Joseph did wisely in giving the caution. *Vengeance*, *St. Hubert*, *Goldfinch*, *Schiedam*, *M.D.*, and seven others of Mr. "Howard's," are for sale on Monday; *Winkfield* on Monday week; and nine of Mr. Craven's Melton hunters on Monday fortnight.

Lewes, *Wolverhampton*, *Reading*, *Paisley*, and *Knighton* are the race-meetings for next week; but there is not likely to be anything bearing on the *St. Leger*.

The accounts from the moors are very fairly promising, considering the terrible havoc which was spread among old and young birds by the rainy spring of last year. Hares, partridges, and pheasants are said to be "legion;" and the stubbles will be unusually soon cleared for operations. Highland stags are splendid everywhere, and the hot weather has made those in the English parks as fat as butter; in fact, their owners dare not give orders to shoot them, as they would not keep four days in such heat as we have had.

Orchin, the able huntsman of the Hambledon, has resigned in consequence of his sadly-increasing deafness, and the post is at present vacant. We are glad to hear that Miss Gilbert, the celebrated professional horsewoman, and as fine-handed a Diana as ever rode to the Queen's Hounds—which Mr. Davis, that king of horsemen, will certify, and his bay *Pioneer* as well, if he could only speak—has quite recovered from her accident, and rode the same horse in Rotten-row on Tuesday last. The accident to look at was one of the most fearful that could be imagined, and never was sympathy so universal or so well deserved.

The match of All England against Lord Stamford's twenty-two, with Wilsher and Tinley given (who made 84 between them), ended in favour of the latter, in one innings, by 44 runs. A supplementary one-innings game was played on Saturday between the Eleven and Lord Stamford's seventeen, when the latter succumbed by 83. The gardens at Envile were illuminated by 140,000 lamps on Thursday night; and, along with the fireworks, which were more successful than they have ever been, gave the greatest delight to 40,000 people. It was in truth a glorious cricket carnival. The *Surrey* and *Sussex* play their return match with All England at Brighton on Monday; and on Thursday the A.E.E. and U.A.E.E. shuffle their men, and play a North v. South match at Tunbridge Wells.

Regattas are now in their very height, and the Thames seems to know no rest. On Monday the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta commences, as well as that of the Mersey Rowing Club. On Tuesday we have the Greenwich Regatta, the Leander Club (apprentice-coat and badge), and the Junior United Rowing Club four-oared race. Howth Regatta is fixed for Wednesday and Thursday; the Royal Welsh Club Regatta for Thursday; and the Birkenhead Model Yacht Club Challenge Cup, and Hampton Amateur Regatta, for Saturday.

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.
Bristol Plate.—Tame Deer, 1. Naughty Boy, 2.
Brighton Nursery Stakes.—Wrestler, 1. Catalpa filly, 2.
Brighton Stakes.—Hartley Buck, 1. Hobgoblin, 2.
Southdown Stakes.—Sorceress, 1. Unexpected, 2.
2nd Year of the 5th Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Commotion, 1.
Blue Jacket, 2.
Marine Plate.—Raven, 1. Katherine Logic, 2.

THURSDAY.
Grand Stand Plate.—Nereus, 1. Kestrel, 2.
Sussex Stakes.—Lady Conyngham, 1. Hersey f, 2.
Brighton Cup.—Chevalier d'Industrie walked over.
Sixth Biennial Stakes.—Deceiver, 1. Pavilion, 2.
Champagne Stakes.—Tournament 1. Schiedam, 2.
Pavilion Plate.—Raven, 1. Katherine Logic, 2.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RACES.—TUESDAY.
Tradesmen's Plate.—St. Dunstan, 1. Duchess of Sutherland, 2.
Champagne Stakes.—Lifeboat, 1. Happy Prince, 2.
North Staffordshire Handicap.—Dead heat with Hamlet and Deedmona.
Ladies' Plate.—Duchess of Sutherland, 1. Lawn, 2.

WEDNESDAY.
Borough Members' Plate.—Apollo, 1. Margaret of Anjou, 2.
Copeland Handicap.—Lady Jersey colt, 1. Kenerdy, 2.
Burleigh Handicap.—Duchess of Sutherland, 1. Blight, 2.

AQUATICS.
Dogget's Coat and Badge.—On Saturday last the annual boat-race for the livery and badge given by Mr. Thomas Dogget took place. Six started, and came in in the following order:—1. T. C. White, Bermonsey; 2. H. T. Blackmore, Greenwich; 3. F. Weedon, Blackwall; 4. A. J. Titter, Limehouse; 5. J. Grove, Horsleydown; 6. W. T. Maxwell, Custom-house. The second and third in the race received prizes from the interest of a fund left by the late Sir W. Jolliffe.

All Saints', Poplar, and Blackwall Regatta.—The annual regatta for a new boat and money prizes, in commemoration of the establishment of the Free Waterman's and Lightermen's Asylum, at Blackheath, took place on Monday. It was a five-heat wager, the grand heat being won easily by Boswell.

The Royal Thames Annual Regatta commenced on Wednesday. Eleven races came off. The great race of the day was the champion race for £100 in four-oared boats, for which crews from Manchester, Newcastle, Elswick, and elsewhere started. It was decided in three heats, the first being won by the Newcastle, the second by the Hammersmith, and the third by the Newcastlemen, thus giving the victory to the latter. The two first heats having been up from Putney-bridge to Chiswick-eyot, the third was rowed down. On Thursday the attendance of visitors at Putney was very numerous. The scullers' race, open to all the world, for prizes amounting to £20, was won by Chambers of Newcastle. For the gentlemen's pair-oar outrigger gigs, with coxswains, for claret-jugs, Ditton and Williams came in first. The watermen's four-oar race was won by Winship and Bruce's crew. The grand heat of the watermen's apprentices, for cox and badge, freedom and money prizes, came off at five o'clock, and was well contested throughout, the men coming in close upon each other in the following order:—S. Salter, Wandsworth; R. Chitty, Richmond; E. Eagers, Chelsea; L. Brown, Richmond. The Clifford challenge cup, the gentlemen's four-oar race, the watermen's pair-oar grand (grand heat), and the eight-oar gentlemen's scratch match concluded the sport of the day.

The Royal Yacht Squadron regatta commenced at Cowes on Tuesday. The race of the day was for Prince Albert's cup, for schooners-under 200 tons. The course was from Cowes to the Lymbridge or Nab Lightship, returning to Cowes, thence proceeding to Yarmouth, near the western extremity of the Isle of Wight, and back to the starting-place at Cowes, the distance being about sixty miles. The *Lalla Rookh* took the lead, and at 6.40 came in four minutes before the *Zouave*, thus winning the cup. On Wednesday the annual dinner of the squadron took place at the clubhouse. On Thursday the Cowes town regatta, with rowing matches, came off; there were fireworks in the evening. On Friday the Queen's cup, for cutters under 100 tons, was sailed for; and on Saturday (to-day) there is a race for all yachts over 35 tons.

CRICKET.
Marylebone Club and Ground v. the present Harrovians: This return match, at Lord's Ground, was resumed on Saturday last from the previous day, and was brought to a conclusion in favour of Marylebone by 12 runs, the following being the score:—Marylebone and Ground, first innings, 77; second innings, 94. Harrow, first innings, 43; second innings, 11.1.

Peckham Rye Standard Club v. Brockham: This match was played on Brockham-green on Saturday last, when the Standard bore off the victory on the first innings.

Borough of Lambeth Club v. Aveyley: This match was played on Thursday week at Aveyley, in Sir T. Lennard's park, when the Borough proved victorious. Score:—Aveyley, 58 and 23; the Borough, 66 and 16 (with one wicket down).

The Counties of Surrey and Sussex v. All England: On Wednesday (the third day) the Surrey Ground was again thronged with visitors to witness the result of this match, the various changes in the game giving additional interest to it. The following is the score:—Surrey and Sussex, first innings, 151; second innings, 221. England, first innings, 203; second innings, 59.

Maldon (with W. Moody and R. Payne) v. Witham (with Carpenter and Isted): The above clubs contended on Monday at Maldon, and the result gave a victory to Maldon on the first innings, with 20 runs over. Score:—Maldon, 143; Witham, 115.

Aldermanbury Amateurs v. Cook, Son, and Co.'s Club: A match was played between the second elevens of the above clubs on Blackheath, on Saturday last, and, after a well-contested game, resulted in a tie, both scoring 95.

THE GOODWOOD RACE PLATE.—In a few of our earlier impressions of last week the cuts representing the Goodwood Race Cup were wrongly named. The Goodwood Cup *par excellence* was produced by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, and not as we stated. This error was corrected in later impressions.



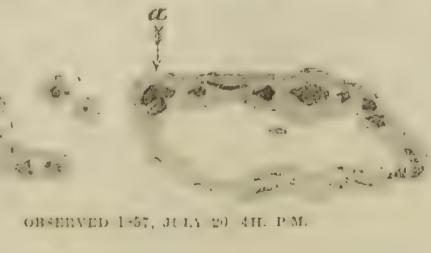
THE OCTAGON, ALTON TOWERS.

ALTON TOWERS.

THE OCTAGON HALL.

OUR View represents the most important architectural feature at Alton Towers, next to the private chapel. The general appearance is much akin to the Chapter House at Salisbury: it has a central shaft with clustered columns, capped with very plain capitals, from which spring the groinings of the ceiling, between which is rendered, about halfway, some tracery of rather meagre character; at the central intersection of the eight centre ribs of the angles of the walls is a boss, from each of which depends a tall Gothic lamp, painted and gilded, and fitted with stained glass. The hall is lighted by four small windows, through whose dim quarries of coloured glass, a very subdued light is permitted to enter; the repose which pervades this apartment is very pleasing to return to, after surveying the pictures and articles of taste displayed in the galleries. The principal flood of light is received from the conservatory, down whose steps (those seen on the right) it plays with much beauty. The tombs on the left are models, full size, of tombs erected to the memory of two Earls of the fifteenth century: they are highly decorated in colours, with shields raised and emblazoned. Around the sides of the apartment are marble busts and pedestals of the same material. At the base of the centre shaft is arranged a settee, cushioned. The door in the distance leads to the Talbot Gallery, and as seen is approached by a flight of stone steps. Besides the seat around the base of the clustered columns, there is one on five of the sides. The approach to this lofty apartment from the grand entrance is by the armoury or guard-room and picture-gallery.

REMARKABLE SOLAR SPOTS.



OBSERVED 1857, JULY 20, 4H. P.M.

OBSERVED 1857, JULY 22, 3H. 30M. P.M.

THE drawings exhibit the spots as seen in the Northumberland telescope of the Cambridge Observatory, and were made partly by eye, and partly by receiving an image of them on a sheet of paper. The dimensions of the group, and the position of the spot marked (a) relative to the sun's centre, were determined on each day by micrometer measures. On the first day this spot had greater right ascension and declination than the sun's centre by 90 sec. and 348 sec. respectively. On the second day it had less right ascension by 295 sec. and greater declination by 379 sec. than the sun's centre. From these measures it was ascertained by calculation that the motion of the spot parallel to the sun's equator was a little less than what would be due to the sun's rotation about its axis; but that, in the two days, it approached the sun's north pole by 164 sec., which, on the solar sphere, is equivalent to a distance of nearly 76,000 miles. It seems probable that the same action (possibly of atmospheric currents) which drifted the group so rapidly towards the pole caused at the same time the remarkable change of appearance which the drawings exhibit. The length of the entire group was found, by micrometer measures, to be 221 sec. on July 20, and 243 sec. on July 22, which, on the sun's surface, are equivalent to at least 102,000 and 112,000 miles respectively. The breadth on each day was about 58 sec., or on the sun's surface 29,000 miles; so that the group was distributed over an elliptical area of not less than 2,300,000,000 of square miles.

J. LAW CHALLIS.

Cambridge Observatory, July 28, 1857.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BIRTHPLACE AND GRAVES OF BEWICK AND HIS BROTHER ROBERT.

If we glance over the merits of the men who have been instrumental in promoting English art, we must pass in review the labours of Holbein, Rubens, Vandyke, Kneller, and other painters who were attracted by our Court, and who did much good in directing attention to the claims and beauties of art amongst the higher classes—we must not forget to notice the famous miniature-painter, Cooper, who lies buried in old St. Pancras, and who painted the miniatures of Oliver Cromwell and other worthies. The labours of these artists and others were, however, useless in advancing a love and knowledge of art amongst the multitude. Then came Reynolds, that truly great and original painter, Thornhill, Gainsborough, Fuseli, Wilson, and a host of others too numerous in our present space to mention; but of all the painters who, up to the end of the last century, had been celebrated, the works of none of them tended so much to popularise art as the paintings and engravings of Hogarth. Notwithstanding, the prints by this artist (although sold at a reasonable price) were not sufficient for the purpose of spreading improved taste and knowledge amongst the multitude; and to Bewick must be given the credit of bringing to a considerable degree of perfection a species of engraving which is capable of much artistic expression, and which can be printed with expedition and in vast numbers.



THE BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM BEWICK, CHERRYBURN, NEAR NEWCASTLE.

The writer of this, when noticing at the present time the beautiful woodcuts which are produced and printed in thousands for this and other important journals, often looks back to the difficulties with which Bewick had to contend, not only in the cutting but also in the printing of his blocks, in order to adapt them to the want of skill of the old man who was chiefly employed to throw off by hand the various copies of his books. The parts which were needed to be shown by delicate lines were hollowed to various depths, and the lines and textures then laid over them. It was also no easy matter to procure boxwood free of faults, and of sufficient size for them. The method of joining many small blocks into a firm and close-grained mass was not known. It is wonderful to contrast the mighty steam-engines which work our impression with the little hand-press in Mr. Walker's printing-office at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to which Thomas Bewick generally went every day and spent a considerable time in superintending the printing of his "Natural History of British Birds," &c.

The house in which Robert and Thomas Bewick were born is situated at Cherryburn, about seven miles west of Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland. Their father rented a small land-sale colliery, situated at a short distance from his residence, and it is said that the future wood-engravers, during their early years, sometimes wrought in the pit. At the proper age Thomas was sent as a day-scholar to a school at Ovingham-on-the-Tyne, kept by the kind Christopher Gregson, and, having there shown a taste for drawing, was apprenticed to Mr. Buelby, a general engraver at Newcastle, where he was put to the engraving of door-plates, dog-collars, crests in silver plate, and a great variety of other matters.*

A reference to the broadsheets of the time, illustrated with woodcuts, and other works of this kind in use when Bewick availed himself of this material to convey to the public his sketches of natural history, will show the wonderful improvement he effected. It is true that the wood engravings of Albert Durer and one or two other artists possess—as every effort of such great masters must do—fine qualities; still, with these exceptions, wood engraving, until Bewick's days, was a most common and unsatisfactory species of art.



GRAVES OF BEWICK AND HIS BROTHER ROBERT, AT OVINGHAM.

The faithfulness of the drawing of those birds which Bewick had the chance of sketching from nature is remarkable. The backgrounds are also suitable to each subject, and several of the vignettes show that he had a turn for both satire and humour.

He also did not omit to reprove by his pencil the cruel acts of his neighbours—for instance, the cartman with the much-overloaded cart, who is beating his unfortunate animal, has a figure of the devil seated beside him pointing the road to the gibbet.

The thief, with the stolen sack of corn, is hanged by it in attempting to get over the style.

Nothing can be more touching than the old horse waiting for death, and the aged beggarman sheltering from the sleet and wind in the withered hedge. The motto below is—

If youth could know what age would crave,
Many a penny it would save.

The little boys with rush caps on heads making leap-posts of the grave-stones, and the graveyard at Jarrow, with the flood levelling the mounds of the graves. In the foreground is a stone on which are the words "In memory of," the rest of the inscription is gone. We must, however, pass over without mention many other striking instances of Bewick's genius, and express regret that although the volumes of Bewick's works are treasured in select libraries, and are becoming valuable amongst collectors, they are so little known amongst the public. Nor are the artistic labours of Bewick his least merit; for his ability as a naturalist has gained for him a European reputation.

Bewick and his brother Robert, who was also possessed of great skill, rest in the graveyard at Ovingham, at a short distance from the schoolhouse. It is worthy of remark that John Martin the painter, and Lough the sculptor, came from near this neighbourhood of the Tyne.

* During Bewick's lifetime the brass dials of clocks were elaborately chased. Of his skill in this department of work he was particularly vain.



THE CORONATION OF ESTHER.—WILLIAM BEATTIE, SCULPTOR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

UPLAND GEESE, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE collection of water-fowl has always been one of the most interesting features in the Zoological Gardens, and has fully kept pace with the increase of the other branches of the menagerie. These water-birds chiefly belong to the families of ducks and geese, among which are found all those species which have the greatest capability for enduring the conditions of captivity. A considerable number of these exotic birds are annually bred in the series of ponds which are scattered through the garden; and at the present moment the visitor can scarcely take a more agreeable route than to examine them in succession.

The most recent addition in this branch consists of two pairs of upland geese, from the Falkland Islands, which were sent home by the

Governor, his Excellency Captain T. S. Moore, R.N., as a present to the society. The Falkland Islands, from their geographical position, are the natural breeding-places of a vast variety of the water-birds of South America; and probably the whole of the species of the duck tribe which are indigenous to the lower half of that great region repairs thither in considerable numbers at their period of nidification. The Upland Goose (*Chloephaga magellanica*), now figured for the first time from life, is one of the finest of the South American geese, is perfectly hardy, and will, it is to be hoped, reproduce as rapidly in this country as has been the case with its close ally, the Ashy-headed Goose (*Chloephaga poliocephala*), which was originally obtained from Chili by the late Earl of Derby, and has been in the possession of the society for the last seven years.

The disposition of the Governor of the Falkland Islands to assist the Zoological Society will prove an exceedingly advantageous circum-



UPLAND GEESE IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

stance, if his future contributions to the menagerie arrive in as fine condition as the four birds which form the subject of our illustration. The society are indebted to Captain Curtis, R.N., recently commanding H.M.S. *Brisk*, for their conveyance to this country.

"CORONATION OF ESTHER."

MODELED BY W. BEATTIE.

THE name of no heroine of Jewish history—not Jael, Salamona, or Mariamne, not even Ruth, Susannah, or Judith—is treasured more affectionately by her nation than that of Esther; nor are the events in their lives more frequently commemorated by old master and modern artist, painter, and sculptor than the remarkable incidents recorded in the Book of Esther. The narrative is related with a simplicity only characteristic of Holy Writ; and the details of Oriental luxury and despotism are sufficient internal evidence of its authenticity. Some of these have, indeed, received singular confirmation by recent researches in Assyria. The strictness, also, with which the Jews observe to this day the Feast of Purim, instituted by Mordecai upon the day of the deliverance of the Jews from the cruel machinations of Haman, is a further proof, if such were needed.

The passage Mr. Beattie has illustrated in his admirably-composed group occurs in the seventeenth verse of the second chapter of the Book of Esther, in which it is recorded that the great King Ahasuerus, the successor of Nimrod and Assur; of Belus, Ninus, Semiramis, and Nebuchadnezzor; and more directly of the great conqueror Cyrus—"that Ahasuerus who reigned from India even unto Ethiopia over an hundred and seven and twenty provinces"—that this mighty Monarch loved the Jewish maiden Esther, the poor daughter of captivity, "above all women, so that he set the Royal crown upon her head and made her Queen" in the place of the deposed Vashti. Majesty and loving condescension are successfully united in the attitude of the King; whilst graceful modesty and unaffected timidity are equally well conveyed in the averted head of Esther, and in her leaning on her companion for support. The attitude of this attendant is likewise in good taste and propriety—she kneels, and (although it is not seen in the view chosen for engraving) is in the act of setting down a lyre with her left hand. We may mention that a representation of a lyre has been found upon one of the walls at Khorsabad. It somewhat resembles the Greek lyre, and has a square body, with upright sides; the latter being connected by a cross bar, to which are affixed strings that appear to have been sufficiently numerous for us to infer that music was not of so very rudimentary a character. There is authority, also, for the form of the throne from which the King has risen; for there are not merely Assyrian representation, but from Egyptian and other sources it is quite certain that the ancient mode in the East was to sit on seats without high backs.

A number of copies of Mr. Beattie's excellently-conceived and carefully-executed group are to be given to the prizeholders in the Glasgow Art-Union of this year.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

PROCEEDING with our intention of engraving the prize designs for the new Government Offices, we this day illustrate the first prize for the War Office design, No. 77 in the general list, by Mr. H. B. Garling, to whom has been awarded the premium of £800.

The first prize for the Foreign Office (Messrs. Coe and Hofland, architects) was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 23; and the first Block Plan (M. Crepinet, architect) appeared in our Journal for July 11.

We repeat that it is our intention to engrave the several designs to which the judges have awarded premiums; but the appearance of these illustrations must be regulated by other demands upon our space; the wars in India and China taking precedence.

It is proposed by Government to build the War Office on a plot of ground, now partly cleared, extending from Downing-street, Westminster, to Charles-street—a length of about 320 feet from north to south—and along Downing-street and Charles-street, respectively from east to west towards the Park about 210 feet; the front of the new building facing towards the east the extension of Parliament-street in a line with the front of the present Board of Trade and Treasury buildings, and westward the street of which the proposed new Foreign Office will form the western side.

The general plan of the building is, therefore, an oblong square, the majority of the offices being ranged in three stories round the four sides, with a vaulted corridor ten feet wide running completely round, lighted wholly by windows looking into four internal courts, about 46 by 56 feet square; the remainder of the rooms being arranged on each side of two corridors 20 feet wide, connecting the four sides of the building in the form of a cross—a dome, surrounded with arched galleries and lighted from above, being raised at the intersections.

The principal entrance will be in the front, facing Parliament-street, and the grand public staircase will be carried up under the central dome, so as to form a very fine and unique architectural feature, and afford every department throughout the building the means of readiest access and communication.

To give an adequate idea of the amount of business to be transacted in the conduct of the War Department alone, it may suffice to state that the accommodation required for clerks and principals numbers 168 rooms in all.

When it is stated that at the present moment these various offices, which should so obviously be associated together under the same roof, are located in half a dozen different places, half a mile and more apart, some idea may be formed of the urgent necessity that exists from the exigencies of the public service for the erection of the buildings now under consideration.

The style selected for the building is that particular phase of the Renaissance which was introduced by the artists of the time of Francis I., and of which the finest examples are met with in the Palaces of Chambord and Blois, and the Hôtel de Ville of Paris, in France, and the Castle of Heidelberg in Germany. Of this style the finest features have been carefully adopted. Independently of its great merits as a style in facility, convenience, and grandeur, the architect has been influenced in his choice more particularly by the necessity of adopting such a composition as would unite with the majestic pile of Gothic architecture formed by the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey at the one end, and the National Gallery and accompanying buildings at the other, and of the vista formed by Whitehall-place and Parliament-street. Something, in fact, was required which would group favourably with either—something that contained certain prominent and characteristic features common to both, and which would conduct the eye without hiatus or break from one extremity to the other, and connect as it were the two apparently opposite poles of Grecian and Gothic art.

The high mansard-roofs, as they are technically called, belonging to this style, independently of their great value when artistically treated in giving a varied and vigorous skyline and graceful termination to the general mass, carrying the eye gradually upwards and satisfying every condition, both structure and aesthetic, are particularly serviceable in the case of a building which, like this, will be visible in every direction from a great distance, and which will group in many points of view with lofty towers and steeply-pointed gables and roofs. The interior will present only such architectural features and decorations as are consistent with the purely business character of the building, and will depend for effect principally upon the variety of pleasing combinations produced by the intersection of the corridors and arcades under the central dome, the arrangement of the grand staircase, and other purely structural features. The material used for the exterior will be Portland stone; the roofs will be framed with iron and covered with lead, and surmounted with ornamental iron cresting. The whole of the building will be built fireproof, on principles similar to those adopted at the Louvre and other buildings lately erected at Paris, with wrought-iron girders, &c. The corridor will be vaulted and paved with tile or stone, and, generally, everything is proposed to be executed in the substantial manner characteristic of a public building. The external features will be fully understood from the Engraving, and need no description.

Should the building be carried out in the spirit in which it has been designed by the architect, it will form not only a place for the transaction of the business of the War Department, but also render it, in its decorative features, a monument and record of the great military men and achievements of the British nation, since it is proposed to place in the various niches, and on the pedestals ranged round the façades of the building, the statues of eminent commanders, and to inscribe on tablets in the frieze over the windows of the ground story the names and dates of remarkable victories.

A HARVEST HYMN FOR 1857.

O Father, merciful and good!
O Giver ever kind,
Who feedest us with daily food
For body, soul, and mind!
We worship Thee, we bless Thee,
We praise Thee evermore;
And heartily confess Thee
The God whom we adore!
How thick with corn between the hills
The laughing valleys stand!
How plenteously Thy mercy fills
The garners of our land!
And therefore will we raise Thee,
Our humble anthem thus,
And, sinful children, praise Thee
For all Thy love to us!

As year by year in ceaseless love
Thy bounty never fails,
But 'till the blessing from above
Overflows our hills and dales,
So, truly we adore Thee,
Thou Giver of all good,
And offer now before Thee
Thy people's gratitude!

Albury, Guildford, July 20.

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER COMET.—Mr. Carrington, in a letter to the *Times*, dated "Redhill Observatory, August 3," writes as follows:—"In a letter which I have received this morning from the Imperial Observatory at Paris, I am informed of the discovery of another comet by M. Dien. Its position at 14 hours mean time, on the 30th of July, was found to be—right ascension, 4 hours 28 minutes; north polar distance, 31 deg. 30 min. Both elements were on the increase, the right ascension at the rate of 12 minutes, and the north polar distance at the rate of rather more than a degree daily. A second letter from Altona, received by a later post, adds that the comet was detected by M. Dien on the 28th of July; and on the 30th independently found by my excellent friend Professor Habicht of Gotha."

CURIOSITIES OF MARRIAGE STATISTICS.—From the quarterly return we extract the following:—"A girl of 15 was married to a boy of 15; six girls of 16 were married to youths of 16; a lad of 16 was married to a girl of 18. A widow of 17 laid aside her weeds for a second husband aged 17; while no less than 207 widows of 20 were wedded to bachelors of the same age. Two widowers of 25 forgot their griefs in a second union—one with a lass of 15, and the other with a girl of 16. A venerable widow of 80 was induced to re-enter the matrimonial state by a widower of the mature age of 60; and a spinster, who owns to 70 years accepted the hand of a widower of 65. An old bachelor of 75 was converted to matrimonial views by the charms of a spinster of 60. An immense majority of marriages take place at the age, in both sexes, without high backs."

A number of copies of Mr. Beattie's excellently-conceived and carefully-executed group are to be given to the prizeholders in the Glasgow Art-Union of this year.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Thursday week an explosion took place at the Rotherhithe Ironworks (South Wales), by which two men were killed on the spot, and several others more or less injured. So great was the force of the explosion that one end of the boiler, weighing about half a ton, was blown in a straightforward direction a distance of a hundred yards. The other end of the boiler was found among the debris of the wall; the plates severed in pieces as though they had been cut with shears. The middle, weighing five or six tons, was blown over a forge-top, some thirty or forty feet high, a distance of a hundred yards or more, and was left standing nearly perpendicular in the soil, flattened out like a sheet of paper. A steam-pipe, weighing about 5 cwt., was also blown to a distance of 350 yards.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE late advices from India still continue to exercise considerable influence upon the market for National Stocks. Under the impression that the East India Company will shortly be compelled to enter the Stock Exchange as a borrower, with possibly a guarantee of interest on the part of the British Government, the Bearers have sold very large quantities of stock this week; hence a further decline of nearly one per cent has taken place in prices. The fall has, no doubt, been accelerated by an announcement to the effect that the East India Company have advanced the rate at which they will draw bills upon the various Presidencies. On Bengal and Madras the quotation is now 28. 1d.; on Bombay, 28. 1d. per rupee. This advance is regarded in a most unfavourable light. It has had the effect of increasing the demand for silver, and given rise to the impression in more than one quarter that money will, as a consequence, become dearer. Unquestionably we shall be compelled to ship additional supplies of gold to the Continent to purchase silver on Eastern account, and our impression is that the whole of the supply of the former metal now on passage from Australia will be absorbed for that purpose.

The imports of bullion have been about £200,000, allowing a fair margin for the quantity of silver continually arriving from the Continent; but the packet for India took out upwards of a million sterling, to be followed by an equal amount by the next mail. It is quite clear that our direct silver imports are wholly inadequate to meet this extraordinary demand; and it is a serious question how this mania is to be met during the remainder of the year.

In the general discount market the supply of money has decreased, and the rates have been on the advance. The lowest rate for sixty days' bills in Lombard-street is 5½%; for four months' paper, 5½ to 6 per cent. At these rates the demand has been very active. The Directors of the Bank of England, however, have made no change in their quotations.

The Consol Market was heavy on Monday, and prices were rather drooping:—The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 90½, 91½, and 91; Consols, for Money, 90½; Ditto, for Account, 90½; New Three per Cents, 91½; Long Annuities, 18½, 18½; India Bonds, 22s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. dis.; and the Bonds, 9½; Bank Stock was 216. Further depressed rates took place on Tuesday, and the market generally was very inactive:—Bank Stock realised 215½ to 217; the Reduced Three per Cents were 90½; Consols, for Transfer, 90½; New Three per Cents, 91½; India Bonds, 17s. dis.; Consols, for Account, 90½; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Wednesday prices were again depressed, with a heavy demand:—The Three per Cents reduced were 90½; Consols, for Money, 90½; 90½; 90½; New Three per Cents, 90½; Consols, for Account, 90½; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 4s. dis.; and 2s. prem for small. On Thursday the funds were somewhat firmer, and a portion of the fall was recovered:—Consols, for Money, were 90½ to 90½; for September they marked 90½; the New Threes were 90½; and the Reduced, 90½; Bank Stock, 215½ to 217; Exchequer Bills, par; India Bonds, 12s. dis. discount.

The following return shows the extent of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending July 4, current year:—

Bank of England	..	..	..	..	..	£19,016,811
Private banks	..	..	..	..	..	3,617,241
Joint-stock banks	..	..	..	..	..	3,098,534
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	4,101,000
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	6,581,313
Total	..	..	..	..	..	£33,54,929

Compared with the previous month, this return shows a decrease in the total circulation of £1,039,027; compared with 1856 the falling off amounts to £607,965.

There has been a full average business doing in Joint-stock Bank Shares:—Australasia have marked 29½; Bank of Egypt, 16½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 15½; London Chartered of Australia, 17½; London and County, 30½; London and Westminster, 47½; Oriental, 35½; and Union of Australia, 52½ x 1d.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have continued tolerably firm in price; but the business done in them has been very moderate.—East and West India Docks have sold at 11½; London, 10½; St. Katherine, 9½; Commercial, 100; Atlantic Telegraph, £500 paid 740; Berlin Waterworks, 5; Crystal Palace, Preference, 4½ ex div.; Electric Telegraph, 102; London General Omnibus, 3½; National Discount Company, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 68½.

The transactions in Foreign Bonds have been comparatively small, and in some instances prices have ruled a shade lower. Brazilian Five per Cents, 1843, have been 98; Mexican Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Chilean Three per Cents, 77; Mexican Three per Cents, 22; Russian Five per Cents, 112; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98; Ditto, Small, 90½; Spanish, New Deferred, 25; Turkish Six per Cents, 94½; Turkish Four per Cents, 99½ ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 98½; Spanish Three per Cents, 40; and Spanish Passive, 5½; and Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 23.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been very moderate, nevertheless the fall in prices has not been extensive. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 77½; Chester and Holyhead, 33½; East Anglian, 24½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Great North-

ern, 98; Ditto, B Stock, 12½; Great Western, 61½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100½; London and Blackwall, 6½; Ditto, New, 1½; London and North-Western, 10½; London and South-Western, 97½; London and North-Western, 103; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43 ex div.; Midland, 84½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 56; Newport, Abercavenny, and Hereford, 14½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 95; Ditto, Extension, 23½; Ditto, Leeds, 44½; Ditto, York, 77½; North Staffordshire, 13½ ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 30; Scottish North-Eastern, Midland Stock, 69; South Wales, 91½; Stockton and Darlington, 42½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 71½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92; Norfolk Debenture, Four per Cent Shares, 8½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 8½; East Indian, 99½; Ditto, E Shares Extension, 5; Grand Trunk of Canada, 54½; Great Indian Peninsula, 19½; Ditto, New, 11½; Madras, Third Extension, 4½; Fourth Ditto, 4½; Punjab, 1 pren.

FOREIGN.—Dutch Klenish, 8½; Great Luxembourg, 7; Namur and Liege Preference, 19½; Northern of France, 34½.

The Mining Share Market has ruled heavy. On Thursday Cobre Copper

were done at 41½ ex div.; United Mexican, 3½; and Wheal Edward, 5½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, AUGUST 9.—Scarce any old English wheat was on sale here to-day; but the supply of new Essex and Kent wheat was very limited. For the former there was scarcely any inquiry, at about last week's average, but by noon the whole of the latter changed hands at from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per quarter. No oats—indeed—the supply of which was good—was very dull, and the quo actions were almost nominal. Floating cargoes of grain commanded very little attention. Now barley was in moderate request, at from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per quarter. Foreign parcels were less active, but not cheaper. In the value of malt no change took place. Oats sold to a moderate extent on former terms. Beans, peas, and flour were rather dull, yet the quotations were supported.

August 5.—The supplies of most kinds of produce in to-day's market were moderate. Generally speaking, the demand was inactive, yet Monday's prices were supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 47s. to 62s.; ditto, white, 48s. to 68s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 48s. to 60s.; rye, 30s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 32s.; distilling, ditto, 37s. to 39s.; malting, 40s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 67s. to 73s.; brown, ditto, 62s. to 63s.; Kingston and Ware, 69s. to 76s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 78s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 27s.; potato, ditto, 28s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 29s. to 32s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 38s.; grey peas, 42s. to 45s.; maple, 28s. to 31s.; barley, 30s. to 33s.; stockfodder, 30s. to 32s. per cwt.

Scandinavia.—For clover seed there is a moderate demand in full price. New English trefoli is worth 20s. to 22s. Winter rates are steady. All other seeds rule about stationary.

Linseed, English, crushing, 6s. to 7½s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; hempe, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per quarter. Coriander, 22s. to 25s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 20s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 41s. 6d. to £10 10s.; ditto foreign, 29s. 10d. to £10 10s. per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 6s. 8d. 8d.; barley, 38s. 5d. 5d.; rye, 32s. 5d.

MICROSCOPES. — JOSEPH AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPES, packed in Mahogany Case, with thin Power, Condenser, Pinces, and two Slides, will show the animalcules in water. Price 1s. 6d. "The Field" Newspaper, under the Gardening department, gives the following valuable testimony: "It is marvelously cheap, and will do everything which the lover of nature can wish it to accomplish, either at home or in the open air." — June 6, 1857.—Address, 7, Throgmorton-street, London. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY. — S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel.—Portability, combined with great power in FIELD, RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 24 and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Raco-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others. They are also used in general use by the officers of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen and brilliant Telescopists, possessing such extraordinary power, that some 34 inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moon, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851, valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful Waistcoat-pocket GLASSES, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 14 miles distant. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen from 5 to 6 miles. Price 30s. Another kind of Glass, very inferior to the above, only 12s. 6d., to see a mile.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. (Observe, opposite the York Hotel.)

EYESIGHT. — Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness. — Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and made SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transposing power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it; and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS. — A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as to be the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noise in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and a public assembly. — Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Auditors, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel.)

TO INVALIDS. — PULVERMACHER'S MEDICAL ELECTRIC CHAINS, approved by the Academie de Medicine, Paris, and the first faculty of Europe, are now renowned in every part of the world for their instantaneous effects, without shock or pain, and the extraordinary cures they have effected in Rheumatism, Neuralgia (as Headache and Toothache), Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Asthma, and all nervous affections, for which they are especially recommended to every Invalid, who may test their salutary effects before purchase. — Chains, 5s. and 10s. 6d. The 10s., 18s., and 22s., free per post. — R. Pease, Esq., Magistrate, Fleetwood.

My nervous affections and prostration of strength, the shooting and aching pains in the head, my spasmodic cough, and other attendant evils, have all left me since wearing your chain.

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MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF BELGIUM AND THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN OF AUSTRIA.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we briefly recorded the marriage of the above illustrious personages. We now give the details of this most interesting and most auspicious event.

At half-past ten a.m. carriages, containing those who had been invited to witness the religious ceremony continued to arrive. The civil ceremony took place in a room of the palace called the *salon bleu*, and was witnessed by members of the Royal and Imperial families only. This was the more necessary from the small size of the apartment. The guard of honour in the interior of the Palace was formed of pupils of the Military School, and Swiss, in splendid liveries stood at every door. At eleven o'clock his Majesty the King, giving his arm to the Princess Charlotte, and accompanied by the rest of the illustrious party, proceeded from their apartments to the *salon bleu*, where everything had been arranged for the civil ceremony. His Majesty commanded his Grand Marshal, the Count de Marnin, to introduce the Burgo master of the town of Brussels, M. Ch. de Brouckère, and M. Wafelaer, the secretary of the Communal Administration. M. de Brouckère appeared in his official costume, and wore the various symbols of his office. He placed himself in the chair which had been reserved for him, and, after having performed the various formalities required by the civil law, addressed those whom he had legally united in the following terms:—

"Monsieur and Madame—I am deeply moved. The act which has just been accomplished presages a happy future for you both, and crowns the wishes of the King. I feel, also, that it is another day of happiness to a Queen who has experienced so many misfortunes. You, Monsieur, will follow in another land the career you have run with such intelligence and success. You, Madame, in bearing the wishes and regrets of Belgium to your new home, will there revive the inappreciable qualities of your mother, both showing yourselves worthy descendants of your illustrious grandmother, who has left such glorious *souvenirs* among us. Henceforth a new bond unites us to Austria; your Royal Highnesses will share in the attachment we have vowed to the King, and we shall follow your footsteps with the most lively interest.

"Monsieur and Madame—I do not know how to congratulate myself sufficiently for having been the instrument of the law in thus expressing to you the sentiments of respect and devotion of the



THE ARCHDUCHESS MAXIMILLIAN OF AUSTRIA (PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF BELGIUM).—FROM THE PICTURE BY WINTERHALTER.

capital, and, I feel assured, of the entire country."

The Archduchess Charlotte (for her marriage now gives her this new title) listened with visible emotion to the address of the Burgo master. The Archduke Maximilian and the King himself were also much moved.

The civil ceremony having terminated, the august couple signed the marriage deeds, which had been prepared by M. Wafelaer, as also the King, the Queen Marie-Amélie, and the other august persons.

Immediately after the civil marriage the Court proceeded to the chapel, where the religious part of the ceremony was performed. The Count de Marmix, Grand Marshal of the Court, and the Count de Lanney, Grand Master of the Household of the Duke of Brabant, preceded the orderly officers, and the aides-de-camp on duty headed the procession.

The Archduke Maximilian walked at the right of the Princess Charlotte, to whom his Imperial Highness offered his hand. The Princess appeared much agitated: she bowed with a smile to the assistants as she passed.

The Archduke was dressed in the grand uniform of a Rear Admiral, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Navy, and wore the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold.

The King gave his arm to the Queen Marie-Amélie, the Prince Consort of England gave his arm to the Archduchess Marguerite, the Archduke Charles Louis to the Princess Augusta of Saxe Coburg, the reigning Prince of Saxe Coburg to the Duchess of Brabant. The Prince of Leiningen, the Prince Auguste of Saxe Coburg, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders followed afterwards, with the two young sons of the Prince Auguste of Saxe Coburg.

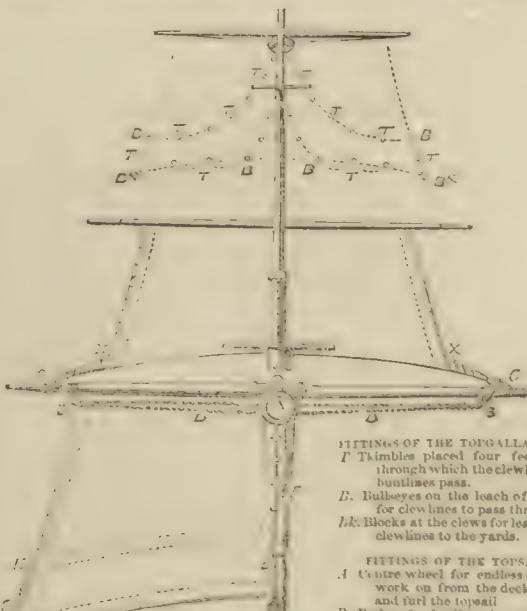
Then proceeded MM. de Brouckère, the Burgo master of Brussels; Jules Van Praet, Minister of the King's Household; Viscount Conway, Steward of the Civil List; Baron d'Anethan, Secretary of the King's Cabinet, &c., &c.

The ladies of the Palace and of the households of the Princess Charlotte and the Duchess of Brabant had previously taken the places assigned to them in the chapel.

The Princess Charlotte wore a robe of moiré antique in silver cloth; the corsage and the skirt were ornamented with a wreath of roses embroidered with silver lama. A Court cloak with a train of the same material. The wreath she wore and the flowers that ornamented her dress were composed principally of orange blossoms and diamonds. There was a blaze of brilliants on



ROWETT'S BRIGANTINE YACHT "REMARKABLE."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FITTINGS OF THE TOPGALLANTSAIL
A Thimbles placed four feet apart through which the clewlines and buntlines pass.

B. Bullseyes on the leach of the sail for clewlines to pass through.

C. Blocks at the clews for leading the clewlines to the yards.

D. Centre wheel for endless chain to work on from the deck, to reef and furl the topsail.

E. Reefs on the yardsarms to which the clew of the topsail are made fast.

F. Centre rope of the mainsail which passes through thimbles on bails eyes, secured 3 feet 6 in. apart on the middle of the sail, which, when hauled taut by a tackle on deck, is drawn in by brails when required.

G. Chain main tack which fastens to the reef-cringle and the reef-ro's up on the foot, without the clew having the chain-tack.

H. Holes through which the buntlines make fast.

FITTINGS OF THE MAINSAIL

E Centre rope of the mainsail which passes through thimbles on bails eyes, secured 3 feet 6 in. apart on the middle of the sail, which, when hauled taut by a tackle on deck, is drawn in by brails when required.

F. Chain main tack which fastens to the reef-cringle and the reef-ro's up on the foot, without the clew having the chain-tack.

H. Holes through which the buntlines make fast.

ROWETT'S PLAN OF REEFING AND FURLING SQUARE SAILS.

her diadem and around her neck; and upon her arm the Princess wore a magnificent diamond miniature bracelet, the gift of her Royal uncles, the Princes of the Orleans family. This bracelet contained a beautifully-painted miniature of the bride's mother, the late Queen of the Belgians, and the whole was mounted in the style of the Devonshire gems. The Princess was enveloped in a long Brussels lace veil of exquisite workmanship.

The Queen Marie-Amélie wore a grey silk robe, with a mantelet of lace, and a parure of costly diamonds ornamented the corsage.

The Duchess of Brabant was attired in a white robe trimmed with lace, which had been presented by the city of Ghent to her Imperial Highness on the occasion of her marriage. A Court cloak in moiré antique of louise-bleu, embroidered in gold. The skirt of the robe was ornamented with the same material as the cloak. Her tiara and necklace were in brilliants and fine pearls.

The Prince Consort of her Majesty Queen Victoria wore the full uniform of a Field Marshal of the British army, with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold.

The Archduke Charles Louis, the Governor-General of the Tyrol and of the Vorarlberg, wore the uniform of a Major-General.

The Princess Clementine was dressed in a white robe, ornamented with lace. The Court mantle was of velvet, embroidered in currants of gold.

The Archduchess Marguerite, who is the daughter of the reigning King of Saxony, wore a robe of rose-coloured moiré antique, ornamented with Brussels lace. The Court mantle was cloth of silver.

The two doors of the ball-room, like the doors of the *salon bleu*, were kept by armed sentinels, the pupils of the Military School.

The Cardinal Archbishop, having introduced the Archduke and his august bride, the King, his guests, and the Royal family, approached the altar. The illustrious party being seated, His Eminence read a discourse upon the obligations of religion, and concluded by invoking the Divine protection upon the union which he was about to celebrate.

The exhortation having terminated, he proceeded to perform the religious ceremony of the marriage; after which he celebrated mass, being assisted by his two Grand Vicars. The service concluded with the "Domine salvum fac regem."

The last prayer having been finished, his Eminence reconducted the Royal family to the door of the chapel, and the cortège, having re-formed in the same order in which it had entered, returned to the Royal apartments, where the King and the august bridal party received the corps diplomatique, the Ministers, and the personages who had assisted at the marriage.

The King, the Queen Amélie, the Archduchess Marguerite, the Archduke Charles, the Princess Clementine, the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, the Duchess of Brabant, the Prince Auguste of Saxe Coburg, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, appeared afterwards on the balcony in front of the palace, and were greatly cheered by the immense multitude that thronged the front of the palace and the park generally.

At half-past one o'clock there was a grand déjeuner at the palace. The Prince Consort, having been present at the dinner, left about ten o'clock for Antwerp, on his return to England. On his Royal Highness's arrival at Antwerp, en route to Brussels, he was greatly cheered, amid hearty cries of "Vive le Prince Albert!" The Prince Consort was received, on his landing, by the Duke de Brabant and the Count of Flanders; also by Lord Howard de Walden, the British Minister at Belgium, and Sir T. Waller, the Chief Secretary of the Legation. On the arrival of the Royal party at Brussels there were three squadrons of the Regiment of the Guides awaiting to escort his Royal Highness the Prince Consort to the palace. The illuminations in the evening were very grand. The streets were crowded. There was a people's ball on the Grand Place, and the joy of the people was kept up to a late hour.

The august bride and bridegroom will reside at the château of Schenbrunn until the 18th August. On that day all the Imperial family will assemble to celebrate the feast of his Majesty the Emperor. After that the Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte will go to pass some time in the Venetian territory. It will be October before they will make their grand entry at Milan.

The accompanying Portrait of the Archduchess has been engraved from one of the plates in the *Royal Gallery of Art*, by permission of the proprietor. This superb work consists of engravings from the private collections of her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the art collections of the Crown, in the Royal palaces. The Portrait of the Princess of Belgium (now the Archduchess of Austria) is in the collection at Osborne, and was painted by Winterhalter, the Court painter of the day, who appears to be equally a favourite at Buckingham Palace, the Tuilleries, and at Brussels. The picture is thus described in the *Royal Gallery of Art* by the able editor, Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A.:-

"The portrait of Charlotte, Princess of Belgium, third child and only daughter of Leopold, King of Belgium, by Maria, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, is a very charming, graceful, and unaffected picture, painted, we believe, about three years since. The Princess is now about seventeen years old, the date of her birth being June 7th, 1840. She is habited in simple walking costume—a black mantle over a pink silk dress; a straw hat half shades a face of singularly sweet expression, to which the large, full, and sparkling eyes impart great intelligence. We have rarely seen a countenance that, by its simple yet graceful beauty, is calculated to please us so much. Winterhalter has done the subject full justice; so, too, has Desvachez, a Belgian engraver, in his translation of the painter's work, which he has copied with great truthfulness and delicacy of execution."

"Almost every member of our own illustrious Royal family, from our most gracious Queen and the Prince Consort to the youngest of the Royal children, has been the subject of Winterhalter's pencil, sometimes more than once or twice. In the Paris Great Exhibition last year he exhibited full-length portraits of the Emperor and Empress, a half-length of the Empress, and a very striking group of the same Imperial lady surrounded by her *dames d'honneur*; and, if we are not mistaken, the whole of the Royal family of Belgium have sat to him. He has certainly been a most fortunate artist, even admitting his talent to be a sure passport to patronage. It is certain that he possesses many and rare advantages as a portrait-painter."

We should add that the *Royal Gallery of Art* is recommended to patronage by its being the most perfect and the cheapest collection of fine line engravings yet issued. It gives examples of the best masters of ancient and modern schools: for example, the part before us contains Canaletto's "St. Mark's—the Bucantaur," engraved by J. B. Allen, from the picture in Windsor Castle; and, from the same collection, Collins's "Young Shrimpers," engraved by Willmore.

ROWETT'S PATENT SYSTEM OF FITTING, REEFING, AND FURLING SHIPS' SAILS.

MR. ROWETT's improved method of working ships' sails is attracting much attention from all who either feel or are interested in our naval and mercantile marine; and, certainly, from the great revolution it has and is still likely to effect in the safer management of ships and the increased security to property, it is deserving of even more notice than has hitherto been given to it. In his little craft, appropriately named the *Remarkable*, of ten tons, and which was exhibited last year in the Serpentine, in Hyde Park, the advantages of this invention were practically and beautifully exemplified. The greatness of this invention is fully testified by its simplicity, and its importance assured by its prospective results; amongst the latter of which we need only here enumerate the economy that will be effected in the cordage of vessels, and in the wear and tear of canvas, in the requirement of fewer hands for their more perfect management, and in the all but complete nullification of the dangers attendant thereon. The chief object of Mr. Rowett's invention is to furl and unfurl the sails without a man leaving the deck. When we add to this, also, the facility and greatly-increased rapidity with which these processes can by this method be accomplished in calm or storm its importance cannot be over estimated.

We learn that several of our most scientific Admirals and Captains in the service have already united with some of our eminent merchants to promote the general use of this new system of fitting sails.

LIGHTHOUSE AT PVOA DE VARZIM, PORTUGAL.—A lighthouse has been lately placed at Pvoa de Varzim, two miles to the north of Villa de Conde; it is erected about 100 paces distant from the seaside, and the lights seen are 100 feet in height from the level of the sea; a little to the south-west of the light is a long ridge of rocks, and three miles, running south-west of Pvoa, is a large sunken rock a mile in circumference, upon which heavy breakers are to be seen in bad weather; the soundings at high water upon this rock are ten feet at the lowest, and in other parts eight and six feet. The light revolves only one half round to the south and half to the north, and seen from the westward little difference in the movement can be observed, and is of the natural colour. The light in question has been erected as a guide to the fishing-boats belonging to Pvoa and the neighbourhood, and is only lighted when they are out at sea. It has six reflector lamps, the whole of which are lighted when the weather is thick and bad; but, when moderate, only three are used.

THE SWISS NATIONAL COUNCIL is now engaged in the discussion of the bill for giving the federal guarantee to the new constitution of the canton of Fribourg. The Council of the States has voted this guarantee, but the Committee of the National Council has proposed its rejection, because that constitution does not confer electoral rights on every Swiss citizen domiciled in the canton. It is well known that the Grand Council of Neuchâtel also refuses to grant the right of voting, and of taking part in the elections, to persons who are strangers to the canton. This is a question which is closely connected with the cantonal sovereignty, and which may become the seed of fresh conflicts in the Confederation.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CHINESE JUNKS IN CANTON RIVER.

The *London Gazette Extraordinary* of Saturday last contained the following despatch from Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour to the Lords of the Admiralty:—

"CALCUTTA," AT HONG-KONG, June 10, 1857.

I have the honour to report proceedings in the Canton River since my letter by the packet of the 25th May.

The arrival of the *Tribune* and *Amethyst* having enabled me to reinforce Commodore the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, the senior officer in the river, that officer at once commenced offensive operations against the junk forces; and on the 25th and 27th ult. he took the gun-boats and the boats of her Majesty's ships under his orders, up the Escape Creek, against the fleet which has been so long stationed in its inner waters, where he had the good fortune to capture or destroy about fourteen Mandarin war-junks, in a manner which has called for my entire approval. I beg to invite the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Commodore Elliot's inclosed report of his proceedings.

In my letter No. 119 I signified my intention of proceeding up the Canton River. I accordingly embarked in the *Coromandel* steam-tender, Lieut. Sholto Douglas commanding, on the 29th May, and with the remaining gun-boats, and the boats of her Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, under the command of Commander H. R. Rolland, arrived the same day at the second bar.

Having now an adequate force at my disposal, I lost no time in taking the necessary steps for an attack on the war-junks, which have been visible up the Fatsham Creek since the 4th of January last, when they made so determined and well-arranged an attempt to recapture the Macao Fort and block up the channel.

Just before daybreak on the 1st of June I advanced up the Fatsham Creek in the *Coromandel*, the *Haughty* following, having in both vessels detachments of seamen, under the command of Commodore the Hon. Charles Elliot, and of Royal Marines, in charge of Captain Robert Boyle, R.M., and the other officers and boats attached to the 1st division, in order to capture a fort with outworks, mounting nineteen guns, on an advanced elevated point, which commanded the approach to the position occupied by the junk forces. The flight of several signal rockets showed that the Chinese were fully alive to our proceedings. When within about 1500 yards of the fort the *Coromandel* grounded on a barrier of sunken junks filled with stones, and the enemy opened fire. The landing party of seamen and marines were immediately put in the boats, and sent ahead, and under a heavy fire of round and grape, in which the junk fleet joined, the fort was almost immediately in our possession. Commodore Elliot setting the good example of being one of the first in it. The landing was partially covered by the fire from the *Haughty*. One or two of the guns in the fort were immediately turned on the war-junks. Happily this important service was effected without loss. The position was a remarkably strong one, and, defended by a body of resolute troops, might have bid defiance to any attack. The *Haughty*, having landed her party, went on with Commodore Elliot and the boats of the first division, to co-operate with Commodore Keppel. I ordered a portion of the Royal Marines, under Lieutenant and Adjutant Burton, to remain as a garrison in the fort, and sent Captain Boyle, with the remainder, about 150 in number, to the scene of operations by land, to cut off the enemy retreating from the junks, and to prevent the advancing boats being annoyed by gingalls or matchlocks from a large village adjoining—a favourite tactic of the Chinese. One half this force was ultimately sent back to the fort, and the remainder rejoined the squadron up the creek.

As soon as Commodore the Hon. H. Keppel perceived the men of the 1st division ascending the heights, he advanced up the channel on the east side of Hyacinth Island, with the gun and other boats of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th divisions, in the order stated in the programme. With the exception of the *Haughty* and *Plover*, the gun-boats soon grounded; but, agreeably with my instructions, the boats were pushed ahead. The junks, and the remainder rejoined the squadron up the creek.

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THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

HEIGHTS BEFORE DELHI, June 9, 1857.

DILSON's Brigade—the gallant heroes of the Hindun—joined the Commander-in-Chief's camp on Sunday, the 7th. During the night General Reid arrived: he is the senior officer in India, and in virtue of his length of service put himself in orders as head of the army. This would be a source of regret, if age had not so incapacitated him for active exertion that he was reported sick immediately on his arrival, and the command virtually remained in the hands of Sir H. Barnard, ably seconded by Brigadier Dilson. The present brigade has formed a valuable addition to our small army. At two a.m. on Sunday morning the force, ranged in order of battle, left the encamping-ground. The road lay through a reedy morass, intersected here and there by branches of the Doab Canal and wide-tufted lakes, rippled only by the light touch of the firefly's wing or the heavy flapping of some disturbed waterbird. The moon was nearly full, and shed a dubious haze over the distant prospect. Just before dawn the leading column espied the enemy—they were strongly posted at Badé-ke-Serai, a massive town of brick, on a mound to the west of, and beside, the road, on our right. As we faced Delhi rows of tents covered the rising ground on either side of it, and across the road a sandbag battery had been erected, mounting nine guns, and so placed as to rake the road and all other approaches over the level marsh. A squadron of the 9th Lancers formed our advance; parties of the same corps, with light field guns and Carabiniers, having been thrown out on either wing, with a view of outflanking the enemy. In rear of the cavalry came two companies of H.M. 75th Regiment, followed again by two large howitzers, and in line with them, on the plain, two 18-pounders. The H.C. European Fusiliers, 1st and 2nd Regiments, formed the centre; and the Royal Rifles, with the Ghurkhas, the 3rd division and the supports.

At a distance ranging from 400 to 500 yards the leading column deployed into line, and the General, with his staff, sought the protection of some rising ground on the right while the remainder of the column came up, leaving the heavy guns, under Lieut. Light, to come into action. The Horse Artillery, which had left the ground before the main column, were long unable to cross a deep wet dyke, and were thus for some time delayed in coming up. A torrent of round-shot and canister was now poured upon our centre; and, before our heavy howitzers could be brought to bear, their tumbrils were successively blown up and the guns temporarily disabled. Encumbered by teams of mutilated and struggling bullocks, the long space covered by which alone would have rendered the service of guns thus suddenly called on to act one of the utmost difficulty, this able officer, assisted by a few scanty hands, held his position. It was at this moment that a round-shot, directed towards the hill on which the General's staff were posted, struck Colonel Chester, the Adjutant-General, killing him on the spot, as well as Captain Russell, orderly officer on the staff. The right wing of our force now advanced, lit up, as it paused from time to time, with the brisk fire of the Horse Artillery, its fringes gay with the fluttering pennons of the 9th Lancers. Wheeling past and exchanging shots with a fortified town on their right wing, they kept on towards the enemy's stronghold, the fire of whose artillery was unsackled. Then with steady tramp and unwavering line her Majesty's 75th stalked on. The guns would have been taken with but little loss had not this regiment in the grey twilight believed that they were about to be attacked by the enemy's cavalry, and formed solid square; thus forming an inviting mark for the enemy's artillery. It was, however, but for a moment. The battery was won, and flying masses of men were everywhere seen coiling round the right of their position. The rifles now advanced in skirmishing order, and the wide range of the death-dealing minie told on their ranks. Discomfited and broken, the whole body fled, leaving the field strewn with corpses, and six heavy brass field pieces in our hands. A tide of Europeans surged up behind them, and the swift spears of the Lancers swept them downward far over the plain; the sharp swords of our irregular Asiatic horsemen helping to complete the work of destruction. There was a pause, but it was one of victory, during which many a silent prayer was offered up; a few dropping shots in the fortalice only disturbed it; each was the death warrant of a rebel. One wounded craven crouched in a hut hard by: to many there his history was known. He, having undergone corporal punishment in the H.C. Artillery, had deserted his colours, and had helped to direct those guns against his countrymen. But short time was left him for prayers: the sure lead did its work.

Our straggling troops, once more collected, were now bending onwards for Delhi. The road was lined with gardens, tombs, and kiosks, and everywhere strewn with the gear of the flying enemy. About three miles from Delhi a fine gateway of red sandstone spans the road; a second and a third soon afterwards appear. On reaching the first of these the cannon of the enemy opened once more, and ploughed their way amongst our serried cavalry; dauntlessly the advance, led by Horse Artillery, rushed on; gun after gun was abandoned and captured, and the heights were before us. Some attempt had been made—happily an ineffectual one—to break down the bridges over a deep canal which intersects the road at this point. Our artillery passed over it, and were in the cantonment suburb. With hardly a pause they advanced along the roadway, and, turning to the left, sheltered themselves from the guns booming from the batteries of Delhi under the crowning heights of the rocks on which stands the palace of "the Hindoo Rao."

Here the Rifles, who had forced the heights on our left, now appeared topping the distant hill, scattering by their long barrels the solid body of the enemy opposed to them, who were in full retreat towards Delhi. In gardens and under groves of trees our anxious host now slaked their thirst. Slowly the train of baggage would up the extended rear. Tents were pitched on the ground of the old cantonments, and our numerous wounded cared for. Thirty-two cannon had fallen into our hands, and the advanced body of the enemy was scattered and disorganized. Our losses were 51 killed and 133 wounded. Of the former four were officers, and of the latter thirteen.

The propriety of a further advance on Delhi itself was discussed; but the gates were so strongly intrenched, and the bastions so well armed, that we could not have done so with any hope of success.

Thursday, June 10.

I will not pause to describe the Imperial city of Delhi, whose minarets and mosques deck the environs of the most magnificent of the most bloodstained palaces of India, nestled like a waterbird on one of its most fertile rivers. Far over a city of tombs, each one itself a gorgeous residence rich in marble mosaics, towers the Kotub Minar, I believe the highest minaret known. The whole magnificent plain lies beneath us basking in the idleness of an Indian summer. Around us is the ruined cantonment, a labyrinth of roofless villas, charred by recent flame; fragments of marble vases and tables lie scattered amongst the debris of musical instruments, household furniture, and glass and porcelain; like the chiffoniers of Paris, groping amongst the ruins, are stragglers in search of treasure or whatever else may offer. Office papers and private correspondence are scattered everywhere.

About two o'clock our small force were quickly got under arms. Our position was assailed in front by the garrison. They have cast aside the British red and come forth neatly dressed in white lunghi and jacket, with a crimson sash. Their pouches are made of buff leather, and their arms are either those of their former regiments, or rifles picked from the Government stores of the Delhi magazine. They fight bravely, and come up to the muzzles of our guns, and ammunition expended, sometimes stand flinging stones in default of other missiles. Repulsed from the hill, they retreated into some ruined tombs and garden walls, whence the rifles were sent to dislodge them. These only returned after arduous service, during which their men suffered much from the enflaming fire of the enemy.

This morning we were reinforced by the Guide Corps from Peshawur. Herculean athletes, these Afghans are enlisted from the mountain tribes, and hold the Hindoos and inhabitants of the plains in legendary hatred. Raised by Lumsden, they are now commanded by Daly. No fatigue was visible on their fine fair Jewish faces as they marched into camp, either on foot or mounted on cart or camel. They have accomplished about thirty miles a day since they left Peshawur. Dressed in grey turbans and jackets, and short full drawers, they are almost invisible at a little distance; and, armed with carbine and sabre, they look every inch soldiers. But a few hours after arrival they were in action, and right well they fought. Four of their European officers fell wounded and one was killed.

Our rear and left flank is now protected by the wild forces of the Ghreib Rajah, whose artillery, cavalry, and infantry are commanded by Europeans, and give employment to some of the wild, high-couraged blood of England. Poor gallant boys! in how many instances of late has their warm confidence been betrayed!

Thursday, June 11.

Yesterday we were again attacked, and for two hours the battle raged fast and furious; but the mettle of Englishmen again told, and the foe were hurled back discomfited. Our losses are not a tithe of theirs; but their numbers are more than a tithe greater than our entire European force, which only numbers 3400 men, opposed to some 40,000 well-disciplined troops, who fight with the bravery of desperation. Our men are already harassed with fatigue, and cholera stands grimly by us, rudely knocking at our doors even now. The enemy's force is daily receiving reinforcements. The 60th Native Infantry and the Hurreean Light Infantry are reported to have joined them to-day, and each night brings further tidings of desertion amongst our native army.

Friday, June 12.

Yesterday was one of quietude. A 24-pounder taken from the enemy was got into position, but the great distance of our batteries from those of the enemy—from 1500 to 2000 yards—does not admit of our fire doing them any very material damage. We have now three batteries at work—No. 1, at the Hindoo Rao's house, mounting two 8-inch mortars; centre battery, one 8-inch howitzer, two 18-pounders; left battery, one 24-pounder, one 8-inch howitzer, two 18-pounders. Our only superiority over their batteries consists in our elevation giving us a plunging fire, whereas their position, although excellent, rarely does damage, their shots either passing a few yards over the ridge, or striking its slope, and in either case they fall harmless. We have already silenced several of their guns and dismounted others; but the resources afforded them by our magazines are such as quickly enables them to repair any damage inflicted. The walls of the town are in the best repair, and the rebels have considerably strengthened with earthworks their inner supports; and the gates are solid masses of masonry, which seem to defy every engine of war. The fortifications have all been strengthened and kept in order by ourselves, as the enciente of one of the finest magazines in India; and for what? Surely not to guard against foes from without. We had more to fear from a city steeped in what Sir Charles Napier calls the revolting feculence of Eastern debauchery, and ever the rallying-point of mischievous cabals or dangerous intrigues, than the conspiracies of degraded and unambitious agriculturists.

Soon after daybreak this morning, and after our relief had fallen in, a sharp fire was opened over the left of our position, which soon became general along the whole line. Supports were quickly poured in, but long before they could arrive our whole front was actively engaged. The ordinary reliefs had hitherto taken place in the evening, and, unaware of the alteration, the enemy had poured into the dense cover of either of our flanks large bodies of troops during the night. Happily their attack found us well prepared to receive them.

The relief for the Hindoo Rao's battery on our extreme right happily mistook its way. After having made a détour to avoid the shot fired at that point, but whose range had been too high, they came upon a body of the Guides very hard pressed by the enemy in our centre, and they succeeded in driving them over the hill. The force employed ordinarily on the right, although subjected to a fierce attack, was sufficient in itself to deal with the enemy. A body of irregular cavalry, under Fischown Khan, was sent round to the extreme flank; and the gallant little Ghurkhas, the Guides, and two companies of the 60th Rifles poured on the assailants a rain of bullets. On the left—unobserved by the 75th, whose pickets were in the act of being relieved by the 1st Fusiliers—the enemy stole close up to our guns, from one of which our gunners were driven; but reinforcements quickly arriving frustrated the attempt to turn this flank. Completely routed, they nevertheless dragged away their dead and wounded, and retreated towards the town. A body of some 300 forced and swam the river, and dispersed themselves over the country beyond it.

Beyond the Rao's battery, on the other flank, the enemy now made a second attempt to rally, and furiously threw themselves against the deploying Rifles and Guides, under whose murderous fire they again wavered and fell back. A party of some sixty of them were followed by some Guides and Rifles, under Lieutenant Curtis, and hemmed in. With one brisk volley the gallant fellows closed on the foe. In an angle of high wall each man sold his life as dearly as he might. Some leaped against its sides in their despair, but the cold steel did its work on all, and forty-nine lifeless bodies were left on the ground. Thirsting for blood, the tall Afghans pushed on in the track of the flying foe. One huge fellow, unable to catch the nimble wretch before him, swept off both his legs with his scimitar, as the latter sprung on a rock that lay in his path. By ten o'clock the sortie was repulsed at all points, and our tried little army came back to their tents.

Cholera is not on the increase. Detached cases have continued to occur, and some fatal cases of it were buried this morning—Dr. Coglan (75th) was amongst them.

Saturday, June 13.

During the day after yesterday's action numbers of people were observed crossing the river, and apparently escaping from the fort. The civil inhabitants sent us a naive message requesting that we would cease firing on the town, as it was suffering considerably. We of course answered it with our cannon. Reports represent the city as in a most disorganized state, with cholera present to add to the sufferings of the people. At midnight we were quietly roused. The secret of an intended assault had not even been intrusted to commanding officers. The troops rapidly fell in, and the camp was empty, without even wakening the servants and camp followers. A feint was to have been made elsewhere; while the Lahore or Cashmere gate was to have been forced, and the guns of a bastion turned on the palace. The arrangements were admirable, and all promised a happy termination. A night surprise is always a dreaded mode of attack amongst Easterns, and we were right in calculating on the effects of the panic which would ensue in a populous town. All our large outlying pickets were to have been withdrawn, and the body of men thus collected to have formed supports for the attacking and covering columns. But this arrangement was frustrated. The pickets for whom the above arrangements had been made were under the orders of Brigadier Graves. Unaware of the intended assault, the same orders—all verbal ones—were conveyed to him as to the other officers commanding regiments and posts, but Brigadier Graves refused to allow a man to stir from any post without "a written order from the General commanding, signed by three credible witnesses." In the meantime the 75th Regiment and Rifles had silently moved down to within 400 yards of the city walls, not a word or sound denoted their presence, and but few signs of activity were observed on the ramparts or in the bastions. A tedious hour of suspense passed by and no supports arrived. They returned before daybreak so secretly that some regiments in camp were even up to that time unaware that anything unusual was in contemplation.

NUMBER OF EFFECTIVE TROOPS OF ALL RANKS IN CAMP ON JUNE 11.

Artillery, 469 Europeans, 102 Natives; Sappers and Miners, 54 Europeans, 200 Natives; 6th Dragoon Guards, 189 Europeans; 9th Lancers, 447 Europeans; 4th Irregular Cavalry, 3 Europeans, 107 Natives; 9th Irregular Cavalry, 2 Europeans, 137 Natives; H.M. 75th Regiment, 524 Europeans; H.M. 60th Rifles, 446 Europeans; 1st Fusiliers, 597 Europeans; 2nd Fusiliers, 469 Europeans; Sirmoor Battalion, 8 Europeans; 451 Natives: forming a total of 3218 Europeans and 997 Natives. Besides the above there is the Guide Corps, of about 200 cavalry and 400 infantry.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

We extract from the Indian papers—chiefly from the *Bombay Times*—the following particulars:—

It is extremely difficult to compress within the limits of our summary the details which have reached us in the last fortnight concerning the mutiny of the Bengal army. It must suffice to say that the rebellion is universal in that division of the India forces, and that it has been thought necessary to disarm the very corps the 7th Native Infantry which was publicly thanked by the Governor-General in person for its loyalty only three weeks ago, while the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry at Allahabad, which had rivalled it in its expressions of attachment to the Government, has risen upon its officers and foully murdered them.

It is with deep gratification that we turn for a moment from the consideration of these painful events to notice the fact that not a symptom of disaffection has appeared as yet in the armies either of Madras or Bombay, which manifest the most perfect loyalty in the presence of this dangerous example; and which repel indignantly every attempt that has been made to seduce them from their allegiance by emissaries from the Bengal troops. A statement found its way in the *Calcutta Times* some time ago to the effect that the 10th Madras Native Infantry had refused to receive the cartridges in Burmah; but we have looked in vain for any confirmation of the news.

The Bengal native army has ceased to exist. The regiments which have not openly mutinied have ceased to be trusted, and are watched with much anxiety.

The following are the stations at which the troops have broken out into open violence up to the date of our advices:—

*Meerut

*Delhi

Ferozepore

Alyghur

Roorkee

Murdaun

Lucknow

Nusscrabad

Neemuch

Banares

*Hansi

*Hissar

Jaunpore

Bareilly

Jullundur

Azimgurh

Futteghur

Jaunpore

Shahjhanpore

We have indicated by an asterisk those stations at which the women and children of our countrymen have fallen into the hands of the soldiery, and it is better to draw a veil over the barbarities they endured from these merciless fiends. At the remainder of these stations the officers were murderously assaulted, the bungalows fired, and at most of them the treasures looted. We pass to the consideration of

THE MUTINY AT BENARES.

At five o'clock on the evening of the 4th June the brigade was ordered out for the purpose of disarming the 37th Regiment, who were known to be disaffected and in correspondence with people in Benares. The men were ordered to appear on parade without their arms. Some companies obeyed and did so, but others refused to give up their arms and commenced firing at their officers. This appeared to be the signal for the rest of the regiment then ran to the bells of arms: the guns, however, began to pour in the grape so sharply upon them that they were glad to beat a retreat; only a few of the most determined rebels still kept up a fire from the right wing at the officers. The Sikhs regiment all this time remained quiet on parade, passive spectators of the scene, but at this crisis they loaded by order of Colonel Gordon. An ominous change then came over them. The cavalry first turned, and then with the Sikhs poured in a deliberate volley on the officers standing around, three of whom fell. The artillery in return gave them a shower of grape, which sent them flying of the parade. About one hundred of the mutineers were killed, and two hundred wounded; the rest bolted, throwing down their arms. The mutineers of the Sikh regiment stood firm; all the rest mutinied. Their discomfiture was complete, thanks to the bravery of 180 European soldiers, who defended the guns, and charged and shot down the mutineers. Eighty, instead of 35 as reported, of these brave soldiers were killed and wounded. The lives of the civilians and their families who had taken refuge in the collector's cutchery were saved by the presence and noble exertions of Soorat Singh, a Sikh prisoner. He went among the Sikhs of the treasury guard, and prevented them from rising after they had heard how the men of their corps had been cut up, and by his influence they were kept at their post until the next morning, when the treasure was removed to cantonments under an escort of Europeans. The portion of the Sikh corps over the treasury remained stanch.

HANSI AND HISSAR.

Concerning the mutiny at Hansi and Hissar of the Hurreeanah Light Infantry and the 4th Regiment Irregular Cavalry we are without full particulars. Great atrocities seem, however, to have been perpetrated upon the unfortunate women and children who fell into the hands of the soldiers.

AURUNGABAD.

The mutiny of the 1st Regiment Nizam's Cavalry at Aurungabad took place on the 16th June. We are happy to believe that no Europeans were killed, however; and General Woolburn's moveable column, which fell in with the mutineers on the 23rd, utterly routed and dispersed them.

NEEMUCH.

The mutiny of the Bhurpore levies, under the command of Captain Nixon, and that of the Malwah contingent of Mehidpore, have come to supplement our difficulties. The former troops were supposed to be actuated by the best feelings towards us, forming part of the body guard of his Highness the Maharanah of Gwalior. Immediately the news of the Neemuch disturbances reached Captain Nixon he set out with the Bhurpore levies, accompanied by Captain Gore Munbee, of the Bombay Engineers, who, though senior in army rank to Captain Nixon, waived all etiquette in the matter and placed himself under that officer's command. They had only proceeded a couple or three marches, when the men refused to be taken against the mutinous Bengal sepoys, and set the authority of Captains Nixon and Munbee at defiance. These officers had to fly for their lives, and in doing so passed through districts where they were frequently fired upon by the insurgents, and, after many hair-breadth escapes, were fortunate enough to get safely to Bhurpore, where they are now, neither of them having, we rejoice to say, sustained any injury. The infantry and artillery of the Malwah contingent are said to have remained loyal, the cavalry mutinying on the march to Neemuch, and murdering their officers, Lieutenants Irode and Hunt.

ALLAHABAD.

At Allahabad the mutiny broke out on the 4th of June; when the "loyal" 6th Regiment, which had volunteered to proceed to Delhi against the rebels, only a few days before, became the assassins of their own officers, and then marched off to join the mutineers, after burning the church and every bungalow in the place, and looting the treasury. The whole number slaughtered amounted to twenty-six. The irregular cavalry and Ferozepore regiment are said to have remained loyal, and the fort, being garrisoned by a few English troops, is probably safe. Not a European, however, remains outside the walls, and the last accounts from the city portray the most frightful state of matters there. All the houses are in a dilapidated state from cannonading. Not a single bungalow has been left untouched, nearly all are burnt down to the ground. Upwards of 3000 prisoners have liberated themselves, and are committing all sorts of outrages. Not a single European or Christian remains outside the fort. It is to be feared that few have escaped. Mr. Archer, the Commissioner's head clerk, is the only person saved in his and his brother's family. Peeromull, the great banker, has been plundered, and his house is in a most ruinous state. The dacoits have obtained their object everywhere by attempts at incendiarism first, and while the people were engaged in quenching the fire the dacoits made away with the booty. The way from Goppeunge and Jhoonsee is occupied by a class of banditti who have plundered innumerable people and made some of them return to Mirzapore with a rag only on their backs."

JULLUNDUR.

At Jullundur the mutiny broke out on the 8th, but we know little beyond the fact that the rebels were driven out of the camp with considerable loss, and were being pursued and cut up by a squadron of cavalry, some European foot and guns, and a body of horsemen belonging to the Allowallah Rajah.

AZIMGHUR.

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* thus describes the mutiny of the 17th Regiment at Azimgurh:—"On the night of the 3rd the 17th Native Infantry, stationed at Azimgurh, mutinied. An escort of eighty sowars of the 13th Irregular Cavalry brought in on that date seven and a half lacs of treasure from Gorakhpore; it was determined to continue its route to Benares, where the presence of some companies of the 10th Queen's would secure it to the Government. Some days previously the authorities—military and civil—had been occupied in throwing up a breastwork round the cutchery. This, however, was not quickly completed. The escort and treasure moved about six p.m. At nine p.m. all the men in the lines some distance from the cutchery broke out, killed their Quartermaster, and wounded the Quartermaster-Sergeant so severely that he, wherever he is, cannot live; slightly wounded the Havildar-Major, and killed the Kotwal of the city. The officer on guard at the fort of the cutchery, hearing the shots, and having a guard of picked and trusty men as he thought, turned them out, and desired the golundauzies to make the guns ready for business. They refused this, told him they would not fire or allow the guns to be fired on the regiment, and



DESIGNS FOR THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES: THE WAR-OFFICE (GARLING, ARCHITECT). PREMIUM, £800.—(SEE PAGE 142.)

know concerning the rising at Jaunpore is that the cavalry regiment stationed there had mutinied, and murdered their commanding officer, Lieutenant Mars."

DELHI.

Our latest advices from Delhi (says the *Bombay Times*) are not encouraging. General Barnard was waiting reinforcements on the morning of the 17th, having repelled several sorties with success, and inflicted severe loss upon the rebels. The fall of Delhi, which we await with intense desire, will, doubtless, do more to quench the spirit of this rebellion than any measure that can be adopted by Government. The Delhi Raj has a powerful hold upon the memory of India still; and while the city remains in the hands of the rebels the country will be unsettled from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin.

In the overland summary of the *Bombay Telegraph* and *Courier* the capture of Delhi is stated as a fact. Since the publication of our last summary (says that paper) great events have transpired. Delhi has fallen, and upwards of 7000 mutineers have been put to the edge of the sword. The army of retribution, under General Barnard, arrived before Delhi on the 28th inst. On reaching Caudée Serace, the English General found the mutineers strongly posted in an entrenched position, completely protected by a strong park of artillery. After reconnoitring the position of the enemy, General Barnard at once brought up his columns to the attack. The insurgents fought with the most determined bravery, their guns were well served, and they seemed to be under the guidance of leaders well versed in the science of war. All their efforts, however, to maintain their position were unavailing; it was carried at the point of the bayonet, and they were ultimately driven within the walls of Delhi with great slaughter, and the loss of twenty-six guns. The interval between the 28th and 12th, the day upon which the city was stormed, seemed to have been occupied by General Barnard in cannonading and shelling the city. As soon as practicable breaches had been made in the walls, the town was carried by assault, and the miscreants were driven out to meet death on the points of thousands of avenging bayonets. The turning point of the revolt has been gained; and its entire suppression will be surely and speedily accomplished. With the fall of Delhi all hopes of eventual success must have been extinguished in the bosom of the most sanguine.

By the communication from our correspondent "before Delhi," given above, it is evident that the *Telegraph* is wrong as to dates; and it is most likely altogether misinformed, there being no corroboration of the report in other quarters.

FEROZEPOR.

The quelling of the mutiny at Ferozepore was a most gallant affair. The men of the 45th and 57th made no secret on the 13th of June of their intention to revolt, the pretext of the cartridges being put forward as usual, but they had to deal with men, and not with imbeciles. The wives of the officers and men, with other Christian females, were removed into the entrenched magazine, and the two native corps were paraded and ordered to march to their respective cantonments. They refused to obey, and made for the magazine, the company of the 57th inside throwing over ladders and ropes to assist them in scaling the outer walls. Three hundred of them got inside, and with loud shouts rushed to the ordnance stores, but a company of her Majesty's 61st stood in the way. The rebels received a volley from five files which knocked over six of them, on which they retreated, and, making a circuit, tried to take the little band in the rear. But the 61st never appear to have reloaded their muskets, finding the use of the butt more convenient, with which they drove the enemy everywhere before them. The company which had invited the mutineers showed signs of pugnacity, on which Lieutenant Angelo loaded his two guns with grape, and under their cover they were disarmed and marched out. At night the rebels amused themselves by setting fire to the bungalows, and were only molested by an English boy, who shot one of them dead. The next day they recommenced the work of destruction. The 61st and 10th Cavalry, who were true as steel, shot and cut them up in all directions. The magazines of the mutineers were blown up by the Artillery, and before the night set in the contest was over; the 57th were entirely disarmed, and 200 of the 45th set in their colours and their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners. The loss of property has, of course, been great; but it has fallen entirely on the Europeans. Colonel Redmond was shot through the thigh; but, with the exception of a private of the 61st, killed by mistake, we have not heard of any other casualty. Report speaks highly of all the officers engaged—Brigadier Innes, General Van Cortland, Major Marsden, and Captains Mercer, Lewis, and Simeon, with Lieutenant Angelo, being singled out for special praise. Few of the 45th survived to reach Delhi.

OUDE.

The *Central Star* of the 3rd June publishes the official report of the late outbreak and present condition of the station:—"Every day of the week the Chief Commissioner had been informed that the regiments would certainly rise at night between eight and nine o'clock, and as often the hours passed over without the slightest disturbance. When, therefore, the same story was repeated to the Chief Commissioner on Saturday last, he did not attach extraordinary importance to it, and merely took the ordinary precaution of doubling the sentries and directing every officer to be on the look-out. Nine o'clock struck, and the Chief Commissioner was in the act of remarking that the rumour had proved itself as unfounded as its predecessors, when shots were heard in the 71st Native Infantry lines. The Chief Commissioner immediately mounted his horse and proceeded to the encampment of the 32nd Queen's, and then moved up to the corner of the Lucknow road, with two guns and a company of Europeans, to prevent the mutineers from coming down to the city. The remaining six guns remained in position of the encamping-ground, guarded by Europeans. Bungalows now began to blaze, and the firing to become hotter, when General Hardinge was killed on the spot by a shot from the 71st lines, up to which he had ridden quite close, in the hope that his presence and speech might have the effect of bringing the mutineers to reason. Lieutenant Grant was killed at his picket. The mutineers ran at his men, some of whom turned and fled. A shot from the mutineers then wounded poor Grant, and the soubadar of the guard concealed him under his charpoy. The mutineers then came up, and were told that the sahib had got away. They were not, however, to be deceived; and at last a havildar of the guard belonging to Grant's own regiment pointed him out to the mutineers, when he was bayoneted and brutally mutilated. The cantonment soon became one blaze of fire, and it was not deemed prudent to move the guns for fear of the mutineers finding their way into the city; the only means of checking them was by sending detachments of Irregular Cavalry through the lines. Sharp firing took place frequently between the sowars and the mutineers without much effect upon either side. Lieutenant Hardinge distinguished himself greatly in these skirmishes, in one of which a mutineer fired at him within a yard, and, missing him, charged him with his bayonet, which went through his wrist and entered his chest, where its further progress was stopped by a bullet from Hardinge into the stomach of his assailant, which sickened him of the contest.

Lieutenant Chambers, Adjutant of the 13th, had a narrow escape, and was wounded in the leg.

"This state of affairs lasted till two o'clock in the morning, when the fires abated, and two guns moved up to each of the Residency gates, which were guarded by a havildar's guard from the 13th, and some sowars. At four a.m. the rebels had reached the 7th Cavalry lines at Moodkeepe, which they set on fire, and then returned to the cantonments, where Sir Henry Lawrence had prepared to meet them. Leaving a company of Europeans, six guns, and a squadron of Irregulars on the encamping-ground, he marched towards them with two guns, the Europeans—some 300 in number—the 7th Light Cavalry, and a handful of each of the Irregular Cavalry Regiments, Daly's, Gull's, and Hardinge's. His force, as he came along the native lines, was increased from the 71st, 13th, and 45th Regiments, who had not joined the insurgents, amounting in all to about 500 men. The 7th Light Cavalry were sent on in advance; but on nearing the rebels some of them went over to them. The insurgents then retreated; and by the time the Artillery had debouched from the lines they were a thousand yards off, so that they could be only dealt with by round-shot. One was sent at them, when they immediately turned and fled, followed as quickly as possible by the artillery and the Europeans. On reaching Moodkeepe the force came across the body of poor young Cornet Raleigh, of the 7th Cavalry, who had only joined the regiment a day or two before, and who, being too unwell to ride, was left behind when the regiment was ordered to cantonments. He was lying on his face with the back of his skull blown away, so that his death must have been instantaneous. The artillery and Europeans halted beyond Moodkeepe, but the rebels were chased by the cavalry as far as Buxa-talow, some ten miles off, and there scattered in all directions. Only two or three mutineers were killed, but sixty were taken prisoners. Sir Henry Lawrence fully intended to follow them up again, but it was reported on excellent authority that an insurrection would certainly take place that night in the city, and his force was too small to enable him to do both, follow the mutineers, and to take the necessary precautions for the defence of the city. Leaving, therefore, 200 Europeans and four guns in the cantonments, he removed the remainder of the force to the Muzee Blowan and to the Residency, together with two guns to each fortification. A good deal of firing took place in the course of the following day between the city bungalows and the police, in which the latter had by far the best of it. After eight o'clock all was quiet, the insurgents probably being awed by the additional force thrown into the city, and by the gallantry displayed by the police. The Kotwal has been made a Bahadur, and a reward of 1000 rupees and a sword given to him; and 5000 rupees have been distributed among the police, who so nobly distinguished themselves by their courageous conduct. The murderer of Lieutenant Grant, and a spy lately caught in the 13th Infantry, we are happy to say, were hanged on Monday evening, and six more mutineers suffered the same penalty yesterday morning."

The disarming of the troops at Calcutta, Barrackpore, and Mooltan was simply a measure of prudence, called for unquestionably in the present emergency, and probably hastened at the two former places by Governmental intelligence which has not been made public. We simply know that the ex-King of Oude is implicated in the business, and has been arrested by the Government, and all his retainers, some 700 or 800 men, disarmed. A fakir, who was sentenced to be hanged at Calcutta for tampering with the troops, is said to have made the revelations which

have led to this important conviction, long entertained by us, and now we imagine well ascertained.

Early in the morning of the 15th June the steam-frigate *Semiramis* made fast to the swinging buoy laid out in the stream of the Esplanade, was cast off, steam having been got up some hours previously. She was taken off to the ex-King of Oude's residence, Garden Reach, where she was brought to. An hour previous to the steamer casting off, the European troops within the fort were called to arms, and a number of them were immediately afterwards marched down, several field-pieces accompanying, to the residence of the ex-King, on reaching which place the troops surrounded the house, and remained under arms till the following morning, when the ex-King was made a prisoner, and his retainers compelled to surrender their arms. The former was removed without loss of time in a carriage, in charge of two commissioned officers, to Fort William, and a search immediately after commenced for certain papers of a seditious nature said to have been in his possession.

The mutiny at Bareilly seems to have been a very tragic affair. All the bungalows are burned to the ground, and we are in uncertainty, up to the time of going to press, of the fate of forty Europeans known to have been there, of whom nearly one-half were women and children.

The outbreak at Shahjehanpore seems also to have been very bloody, and characterised by circumstances of peculiar atrocity. It is said to have occurred on the evening of Sunday, the 8th June, during Divine service, when the church was surrounded, and every man, woman, and child murdered, a detachment of the mutineers being told off to fire the cantonment and slay the people in the bungalows.

Concerning the mutiny at Cawnpore we are also in much uncertainty. Part of her Majesty's 10th Regiment and a battery of European artillery were fortunately on the spot, and a repetition of the tragedies at Bareilly and Shahjehanpore prevented. There seems, however, to have been several days' fighting; but the mutineers were eventually driven out of the place. Many on our side are said to have fallen.

At Gwalior all that we know is that the Contingent has mutinied; and, as this consists of seven regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and five companies of artillery, the defection of this army is most serious. The Maharajah protected our ladies and the officers, who have all arrived safely at Agra. The soldiery demanded that they should be given up, but the Prince stood firm and rescued them.

We have now got to the end of this terrible list, and feel that any attempt to heighten its significance by comment would be misplaced. The empire is passing through a most terrible crisis in its history, and we are looking with much anxiety for reinforcements of European troops.

We are informed that Lord Elgin has determined to direct all the troops from China to proceed to Calcutta. On the 7th June his Lordship and General Ashburnham were at Penang. The despatch of a considerable force to China from home at this juncture is truly providential; and, as no difficulty will be experienced in intercepting it, we hope to have the force soon in Bengal.

Our Government (Bombay) has dispatched a mission to the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, under Captain Jenkins, to bring up as large a force as can be spared from those colonies to our assistance; and it is thought probable he may succeed in getting us a reinforcement of 4000 or 5000 men.

We have intelligence that our 1st Fusiliers have arrived at Mooltan, and so secured the quiet of that part of the Punjab; and her Majesty's 64th and 78th, which left this a month ago, at Calcutta; as also the battery of Madras Horse Artillery, which sailed in their company. St. Patrick Grant, who has been appointed to the command in Bengal, arrived at Calcutta on the 17th ult.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Alexandria on the 22nd ult., and was to leave the next day for Suez, where he would embark for Calcutta in one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats.

Maharajah Goolab Singh, of Cashmere, is dead, and has been succeeded by his son, Rumble Singh. Another of our allies, the Khan of Khelat, also died lately, leaving the succession to his brother.

The *Madras Spectator* informs us that General Hewett, who commanded at Meerut when the bloody mutiny took place, has been placed in arrest, and that, according to prevalent opinion, he will be brought to trial for not having sooner acted in suppression of the sanguinary doings at that station.

When the news of the insurrection first reached Calcutta a Sardinian frigate, *Il Beroldo*, was then in harbour, and the Sardinian Consul, acting upon his own responsibility, immediately tendered to the Government the use of the artillerymen on board. The King of Sardinia's Government have highly approved of this step taken by the Consul, and it has received the best thanks of the British Government.

An address, signed by nearly four hundred of the principal inhabitants of Bombay, including natives of all castes—Parsee, Hindoo, Mussulman, Mogul, Jews, Portuguese, and Arabs—has been presented to the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, assuring his Lordship of their unchangeable loyalty, and placing their services at the disposal of the Government.

CURIOS MISPRINT IN THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW."

(From Dickens's "Household Words.")

The *Edinburgh Review*, in an article in its last number, on "The License of Modern Novelists," is angry with Mr. Dickens and other modern novelists for not confining themselves to the mere amusement of their readers, and for testifying in their works that they seriously feel the interest of true Englishmen in the welfare and honour of their country. To them should be left the making of easy occasional books for idle young gentlemen and ladies to take up and lay down on sofas, drawing-room tables, and window-seats; to the *Edinburgh Review* should be reserved the settlement of all social and political questions, and the strangulation of all complainers. Mr. Thackeray may write upon snobs, but there must be none in the superior Government departments. There is no positive objection to Mr. Reade having to do, in a platonic way, with a Scottish fishwoman or so; but he must by no means connect himself with prison discipline. That is the inalienable property of official personages; and, until Mr. Reade can show that he has so much a year, paid quarterly, for understanding (or not understanding) the subject, it is none of his, and it is impossible that he can be allowed to deal with it.

The name of Mr. Dickens is at the head of this page, and the hand of Mr. Dickens writes this paper. He will shelter himself under no affectation of being any one else, in having a few words of earnest but temperate remonstrance with the *Edinburgh Review*, before pointing out this curious misprint. Temperate, for the honour of literature; temperate, because of the great services which the *Edinburgh Review* has rendered in its time to good literature, and good government; temperate, in remembrance of the loving affection of Jeffrey, the friendship of Sydney Smith, and the faithful sympathy of both.

The license of modern novelists is a taking title. But it suggests another—the license of modern reviewers. Mr. Dickens's libel on the wonderfully exact and vigorous English Government, which is always ready for any emergency, and which, as everybody knows, has never shown itself to be at all feeble at a pinch within the memory of men, is license in a novelist. Will the *Edinburgh Review* forgive Mr. Dickens for taking the liberty to point out what is license in a reviewer?

Even the catastrophe in "Little Dorrit" is evidently borrowed from the recent fall of houses in Tottenham-court-road, which happens to have appeared in the newspapers at a convenient period.

Thus the reviewer. The novelist begs to ask him whether there is no license in his writing those words and stating that assumption as a truth, when any man accustomed to the critical examination of a book cannot fail, attentively turning over the pages of "Little Dorrit," to observe that that catastrophe is carefully prepared for from the very first presentation of the old house in the story; that when Rigaud, the man who is crushed by the fall of the house, first enters it (hundreds of pages before the end) he is beset by a mysterious fear and shuddering; that the rotten and crazy state of the house is laboriously kept before the reader whenever the house is shown; that the way to the demolition of the man and the house together is paved all through the book with a painful minuteness and reiterated care of preparation, the necessity of which (in order that the thread may be kept in the reader's mind through nearly two years) is one of the adverse incidents of that social form of publication? It may be nothing to the question that Mr. Dickens now publicly declares, on his word and honour, that that catastrophe was written, was engraved on steel, was printed, had passed through the hands of compositors, readers for the press, and pressmen, and was in type and in proof in the printing-house of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, before the accident in Tottenham-court-road occurred. But it is much to the question that an honourable reviewer might have easily traced this out in the internal evidence of the book itself, before he stated, for a fact, what is utterly and entirely, in every particular and respect, untrue. More; if the editor of the *Edinburgh Review* (unbending from the severe official duties of a blameless branch of the Circumlocution Office) had happened to condescend to cast his eye on the passage, and had referred even its mechanical probabilities and improbabilities to his publishers, those experienced gentlemen must have warned him that he was getting into danger; must have told him that, on a comparison of dates, and with a reference to the number printed of "Little Dorrit," with that very incident illustrated, and to the date of the publication of the completed book in a volume, they hardly perceived how Mr. Dickens could have waited, with such a desperate Micawberism, for a fall of houses in Tottenham-court-road to get him out of his difficulties, and yet could have come up to time with the needful punctuality. Does the *Edinburgh Review* make no charges at random? Does it live in a blue and yellow glass house, and yet throw such big stones over the roof? Will the licensed reviewer apologise to the licensed novelist for his little Circumlocution Office? Will he "examine the justice" of his own "general charges," as well as Mr. Dickens's? Will he apply his own words to himself, and come to the conclusion that it really is "a little curious to consider what qualifications a man ought to possess before he could with any kind of propriety hold this language?"

The novelist now proceeds to the reviewer's curious misprints. The reviewer, in his laudation of the great official department, and in his indi-

gnant denial of there being any trace of a Circumlocution Office to be detected among them all, begs to know "what does Mr. Dickens think of the whole organisation of the Post Office, and of the system of cheap postage?" Taking St. Martin's-le-Grand in tow, the wrathful Circumlocution steamer, puffing at Mr. Dickens to crush him with all the weight of that first-rate vessel, demands, "to take a single and well-known example, how does he account for the career of Mr. Rowland Hill? A gentleman in a private and not very conspicuous position writes a pamphlet recommending what amounted to a revolution in a most important department of the Government. Did the Circumlocution Office neglect him, traduce him, break his heart, and ruin his fortune? They adopted his scheme, and gave him the leading share in carrying it out; and yet this is the Government which Mr. Dickens declares to be a sworn foe to talent, and a systematic enemy to ingenuity."

The curious misprint, here, is the name of Mr. Rowland Hill. Some other and perfectly different name must have been sent to the printer. Mr. Rowland Hill! Why, if Mr. Rowland Hill were not, in toughness, a man of a hundred thousand; if he had not had in the struggles of his career a steadfastness of purpose overriding all sensitiveness, and steadily staring grim despotic out of countenance, the Circumlocution Office would have made a dead man of him long and long ago. Mr. Dickens, among his other darlings, dares to state that the Circumlocution Office most heartily hated Mr. Rowland Hill; that the Circumlocution Office most characteristically opposed him as long as opposition was in any way possible; that the Circumlocution Office would have been most devoutly glad if it could have harried Mr. Rowland Hill's soul out of his body, and consigned him and his troublesome penny project to the grave together.

Mr. Rowland Hill! Now, see the impossibility of Mr. Rowland Hill being the name which the *Edinburgh Review* sent to the printer. It may have relied on the forbearance of Mr. Dickens towards living gentlemen, for his being mute on a mighty job that was jobbed in that very Post Office when Mr. Rowland Hill was *taboo* there, and it shall not rely upon his courtesy in vain: though there be breezes on the southern side of mid-Strand, London, in which the scent of it is yet strong on quarter-days. But, the *Edinburgh Review* never can have put up Mr. Rowland Hill for the putting down of Mr. Dickens's idle fiction of a Circumlocution Office. The "license" would have been too great, the absurdity would have been too transparent, the Circumlocution Office dictation and partisanship would have been much too manifest.

"The Circumlocution Office adopted his scheme, and gave him the leading share in carrying it out." The words are clearly not applicable to Mr. Rowland Hill. Does the reviewer remember the history of Mr. Rowland Hill's scheme? The novelist does, and will state it here, exactly; in spite of its being one of the eternal decrees that the reviewer, in virtue of his license, shall know everything, and that the novelist, in virtue of his license, shall know nothing.

Mr. Rowland Hill published his pamphlet on the establishment of one uniform penny postage in the beginning of the year 1837. Mr. Wallace, member for Greenock, who had long been opposed to the then existing Post Office system, moved for a Committee on the subject. Its appointment was opposed by the Government—or, let us say, the Circumlocution Office, but was afterwards conceded. Before that Committee the Circumlocution Office and Mr. Rowland Hill were perpetually in conflict on questions of fact; and it invariably turned out that Mr. Rowland Hill was always right in his facts, and that the Circumlocution Office was always wrong. Even on so plain a point as the average number of letters at that very time passing through the Post Office, Mr. Rowland Hill was right, and the Circumlocution Office was wrong.

Says the *Edinburgh Review*, in what it calls a "general" way, "The Circumlocution Office adopted his scheme." Did it? Not just then, certainly; for, nothing whatever was done, arising out of the inquiries of that Committee. But, it happened that the Whig Government afterwards came to be beaten on the Jamaica question, by reason of the Radicals voting against them. Sir Robert Peel was commanded to form a Government, but failed, in consequence of the difficulties that arose (our readers will remember them) about the Ladies of the Bedchamber. The Ladies of the Bedchamber brought the Whigs in again, and then the Radicals (being always for the destruction of everything) made it one of the conditions of their rendering their support to the new Whig Government that the penny-postage system should be adopted. This was two years after the appointment of the Committee: that is to say, in 1839. The Circumlocution Office had, to that time, done nothing towards the penny postage, but oppose, delay, contradict, and show itself uniformly wrong.

"They adopted his scheme, and gave him the leading share in carrying it out." Of course they gave him the leading share in carrying it out, then, at the time when they adopted it, and took the credit and popularity of it? Not so. In 1839 Mr. Rowland Hill was appointed—not to the Post Office, but to the Treasury. Was he appointed to the Treasury to

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Archduke Maximilian of Austria and his bride arrived by steamer at Konigswinter, on the Rhine, on the morning of the 31st ult., and were joined by the Prince of Wales and his suite. His Royal Highness was to accompany the Archduke and Archduchess some distance up the Rhine, and to return to Konigswinter on Sunday.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia returned to Berlin from Carlsruhe on Tuesday last.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Trieste on the morning of the 25th ult., and inaugurated in person the railway from that port to Laybach, which, in fact, unites the Adriatic to the North Sea.

The Madrid Journals of the 28th ult. have a statement to the effect that the Pope has sent a bull to the Queen declaring that monks and nuns shall be no longer allowed to take the vows before the age of twenty-five.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 27th ult. announces that the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces, and Princess Charlotte of Belgium, have sent orders by telegraph to distribute 10,000 fr. to the poor of Milan on the occasion of their marriage.

Sunday was the last day of Divine service at Lincoln's-inn Chapel before the summer vacation. The chapel is closed until November. The service at the Temple Church is also discontinued until October.

A solemn funeral service was celebrated in the cathedral at Turin on the 29th ult., being the eighth anniversary of the death of Charles Albert. The Bishop of Pinerolo officiated. The ministers, senators, deputies, and all the authorities of Turin, besides a numerous congregation, were present at the ceremony.

A subscription has been opened at M. Gossart's, notary, Rue St. Honoré, Paris, for a statue to Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. M. Paul, the sculptor, has been commissioned to execute the statue, which will be inaugurated in June, next year.

During last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were as follows:—On the three free days, 4066; two free evenings, 7454. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 784; one students' evening, 185. Total, 12,489.

In compliance with a requisition addressed to him by several thousands of the citizens some months ago, M. Kossuth has agreed to lecture in Glasgow early in September next, on our foreign relations.

The Straits papers mention the interesting fact that the annual remittances of the Chinese in Singapore, for the support of their wives and families in China, amounts to 250,000 dollars.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt a few days ago at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Mr. James Coppock has been appointed to the treasurership of the Kent County Courts, vacant by the death of the late Mr. W. F. A. Delane.

A letter from Akerman, in the Russian part of Bessarabia, states that immense flights of locusts have committed great ravages in the neighbouring districts. It adds that the military governor of the province had gone to the place to take measures for the relief of the population.

Out of the 50,000 men raised in Spain by the last conscription 12,000 have purchased substitutes.

On Wednesday week a new Roman Catholic chapel was opened at Leeds, which is intended to be the largest edifice of the kind erected in England in modern times.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Emanuele Gomez de Avellaneda as Consul at Malta for the Duchess Regent of Parma.

A despatch from Turin, dated Monday, has just been received in Paris, which says that Eugène Sue died at Annecy, in Savoy, on that morning.

On Thursday week a young shark, five feet long, was captured in the Ladies' Cove, Tramore, by some fishermen, who succeeded in taking it by means of their line and bait.

On Saturday last the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris, elected M. Jouffroy to be a member, in the room of the late M. Simart, by 22 votes out of 32.

On Monday and Tuesday the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows gave a fête at the Crystal Palace, in aid of the widow, orphan, and distressed funds of the metropolitan districts.

The *Malakoff*, on her return from Milford to Waterford, on Saturday last, fell in with a dismasted vessel a little outside the entrance to the Haven—the *Brian Boru* of Liverpool. She was in a very disabled state, having lost both her anchors, and in imminent danger of becoming a total wreck.

The Netherlands Government has presented to the States General a *projet de loi* having for its object the abolition of slavery in their West Indian possessions. The basis of the project will be an indemnity, which is calculated at 34,000,000 guilders, to be paid to the proprietors of slaves.

The *Press* states that Mr. Murray, the English Minister, arrived at Teheran on June 7, and was received with the honours previously agreed upon. It was said that Mr. Murray, after reorganising his Legation, would leave for England en congé.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Stettin Gazette* asserts that the Prussian clergy have privately been requested by the higher authorities to abstain from smoking in public.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for the week were 758,782 lb., which, when compared with the previous statement, exhibit a falling off of 25,694 lb.

An important manufactory of bad coin has been discovered in Oporto, with branch establishments over the country. Several members of the Portuguese clergy of high position are implicated in this affair. One of the guilty parties, a curé attached to the church of St. Vincente, was arrested by a detachment of soldiers while saying mass.

At Vich, near Barcelona, on the 22nd ult., after intense heat, a storm of hail fell, and did great damage to the crops in the neighbourhood.

On Wednesday morning was published an estimate of the probable amount required to defray the charge of the embodied militia up to the 31st of March next. The sum is £200,000.

It is stated that all the members of the East India Company's civil service at present on leave of absence have, with the exception of the sick, been ordered to return forthwith.

An attempt was made on Wednesday, at the Auction Mart, to sell Brankssea Castle and Island, formerly belonging to Colonel Waugh—or to the Eastern Banking Corporation. The bids were run up to £119,000, when the hammer fell. Mr. Driver, the auctioneer, announced that the last bidding was not *bond side*—the property had been bought in.

Several parts of the United States have experienced very heavy thunderstorms. The deaths caused by the lightning during one week in Ohio amounted to fifteen.

The closing of the grog-shops in New York on Sundays has caused an appearance of great quietness in that city.

A letter from the troop-ship *Transit*, so much abused for its tub-like qualities, states that she has beaten the celebrated *Himalaya* in the voyage to the Cape, by two days and a half, and its anguine expectations are entertained of her reaching her destination in from five to ten days' less time than the other vessel.

A bronze statue, by David, has been erected in Paris to Xavier Béchot, the celebrated anatomist and physiologist.

The amount required this year for secret service is £32,000.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Coire (Grisons) on the 22nd ult. It was accompanied with a loud rumbling noise, but caused no damage. A violent storm broke out on the following day, and lasted nearly twenty-four hours.

The harvest is so very plentiful in Austria in general, and the Banat (Eastern Hungary) in particular, that the “metzen” of Banat wheat has been sold in the Vienna corn market for 14s. ed. At the end of July, 1856, the same quantity fetched 38s.

A fire broke out at St. Louis, United States, on the 22nd ult., and consumed several manufactorys; the estimated loss was from 100,000 dols. to 200,000 dols.

A private letter from Rome says that the misery of the poor there is very great. Bread is exceedingly dear, and grain is exported in large quantities, whilst its importation is prohibited.

A new Roman Catholic Church, at Shotley Hill, has just been consecrated by Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Hogarth of Hexham. The building has been constructed, upon what is said to be an entirely new plan, by Mr. Archibald M. Dunn, architect, of Newcastle.

According to the budget of the city of Paris just laid before the Municipal Council, the sum received for entrance at the Bourse for the last six months amounts to nearly £28,000, about equally divided between subscriptioins and daily payments. The og-tax, estimated at £12,000, has produced nearly £17,000.

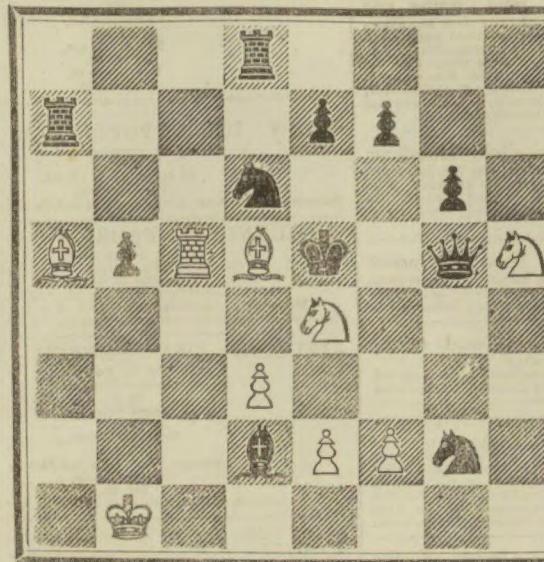
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * The great length to which the game runs this week compels us to postpone our usual Notices until the next Number.

PROBLEM NO. 703.
By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Second Game of the Match between the Cities of PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

(Scotch Gambit.)

PHILADELPHIA.	NEW YORK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	Q Kt takes P (a)
4. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
5. Kt to Q B 4th (b)	K to B 3rd (c)
6. Castles	B to Q 4th
7. P to K 5th	Q to K B 4th (d)
8. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
9. Kt takes P	K to K 2nd
10. K to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd (e)
11. Kt to K 4th	B to Q 5th
12. Kt to Kt 5th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
13. Q to K R 5th	P to K 3rd
14. Q to K R 6th	B takes K P (f)
15. K R to K sq	Q to K B 3rd (g)
16. Kt to K B 3rd (h)	P to Q 3rd

And New York resigns.

(a) This move is condemned by Staunton, but is thought by the authors of the “Handbook” to give an even game.

(b) This method of carrying on the attack is not examined by either of the above authorities. It was adopted by Cochrane against Staunton in a few games.

(c) This move is the chief cause of the disorder into which the New York game fell.

(d) The New York player, of course, believed it to be unsafe to take the King's Pawn, and in view of the immense attack to which it would have subjected them, it was a wise discretion to let it alone, not only at this move, but also at the next.

(e) The capture of the Pawn at this time was compulsory; as otherwise the Philadelphians would play next move Q to Kt 7th, and the game would be hopeless.

(f) Suppose they had played instead P to Q 3rd, the game would go on thus:—

15. P to Q 3rd | 17. Q to Kt 7th | R to B sq

16. R takes B | P takes R | 18. Kt takes R, P, and wins.

(h) Here the Philadelphians would have taken the K R P with Kt, if they had not feared that their adversaries would reply with R takes Kt. Had New York, in answer to the first question, moved Q to K R 2nd the game would have been very short.

(i) Besides the move in the text, they might have played first P to K B 3rd, second, B to Q 2nd; third, Kt to B 4th; fourth, R to Kt sq; fifth, P to Q B 3rd; or, finally, Q to Q 3rd. In the first place:—

19. P to K B 3rd | 22. B takes B | P takes B

20. B to Q B 4th | Kt to B 4th | 23. R takes P (ch) | K to B sq

21. B takes Q | Kt takes Q | 24. R takes Q B P, and wins.

And if at 23. they should play K to Q sq, they would lose Q R.

In the second place:—

15. B to Q 2nd | 21. Q to Kt 7th | R to K Kt sq

16. B to Q B 4th | Q to B 4th | 22. Q takes K P, and must win a piece.

In the third place:—

19. Kt to B 4th | 21. Q to Kt 7th, and wins.

20. B takes Kt | Kt takes B |

In the fourth place:—

19. R to K Kt sq | 22. R takes K P | Q takes R

20. Q takes R P | B to Q 2nd | 23. Q takes B P (ch) | K to Q sq

21. B to Q B 4th | Q to K B 4th | 24. Q takes R (ch), and wins.

Had they answered 20. K to B square, the attack would have gone on precisely as above.

21. B to Q B 4th, and 22. R takes K P.

(*) 20. R to B sq | 22. B takes B P | Q takes B

21. R to Q B 5th | P to K B 3rd | 23. Q takes K P, and wins.

In the fifth place:—

19. P to Q B 3rd | 20. B to Q B 4th | Q to K B 4th

To interpose the Kt would be bad, because of 21. Q to Kt 7th.

21. Q to Kt 7th | R to Kt sq | 22. Q takes K P, and wins a piece.

In the sixth place:—

19. Q to Q 3rd | 20. R takes Kt | Q takes R

20. Q to K B 3rd, or (†) | 21. Q to Kt 7th | R to Kt sq

21. B to Q 5th | Kt to K 4th | 22. Q to K 6th | Q to Q 2nd

22. B to Q 6th | Kt to K 4th | 23. R takes K sq, and mate in two or three moves.

(†) 20. Q to Kt 7th | Kt to K 4th | 24. R takes Q B P | P takes R

21. B to Kt 5th | Kt to K 4th | 25. R takes P (ch) | K to Q 2nd

22. B to Kt 5th (ch) | P to K B 3rd | 26. Q to K 7th (ch), and wins.

It is plain that if they took B with Q they would be mated in two moves.

(‡) 20. B to Q B 4th | Q to K 3rd, or (§) | 21. B to K 4th | R to B square

22. Q to Kt 7th | R to Kt 7th | 22. Q to K 8th (ch) | K takes R

23. R takes B | Q to K 8th (ch), and wins.

(§) 20. B to Q B 4th | Q to K 3rd | 21. B to K 4th | R to B square

22. Q to Kt 7th | R to Kt 7th | 22. Q to K 8th (ch) | K takes R

23. R takes B | Q to K 8th (ch), and wins.

(†) 20. B to Q B 4th | Q to K 3rd | 21. B to K 4th | R to B square

22. Q to Kt 7th | R to Kt 7th | 22. Q to K 8th (ch) | K takes R

23. R takes B | Q to K 8th (ch), and wins.

The defences 21. K to K 3rd; 24. P to K B 3rd; 24. P to Kt 4th, are too obviously bad to recommend.

(†) They bore no weight apparently.

(§) Here the Philadelphians would have advanced P to B 5th, but for one variation which afforded their adversaries too great a chance for a draw.

(†) Had they played 25

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